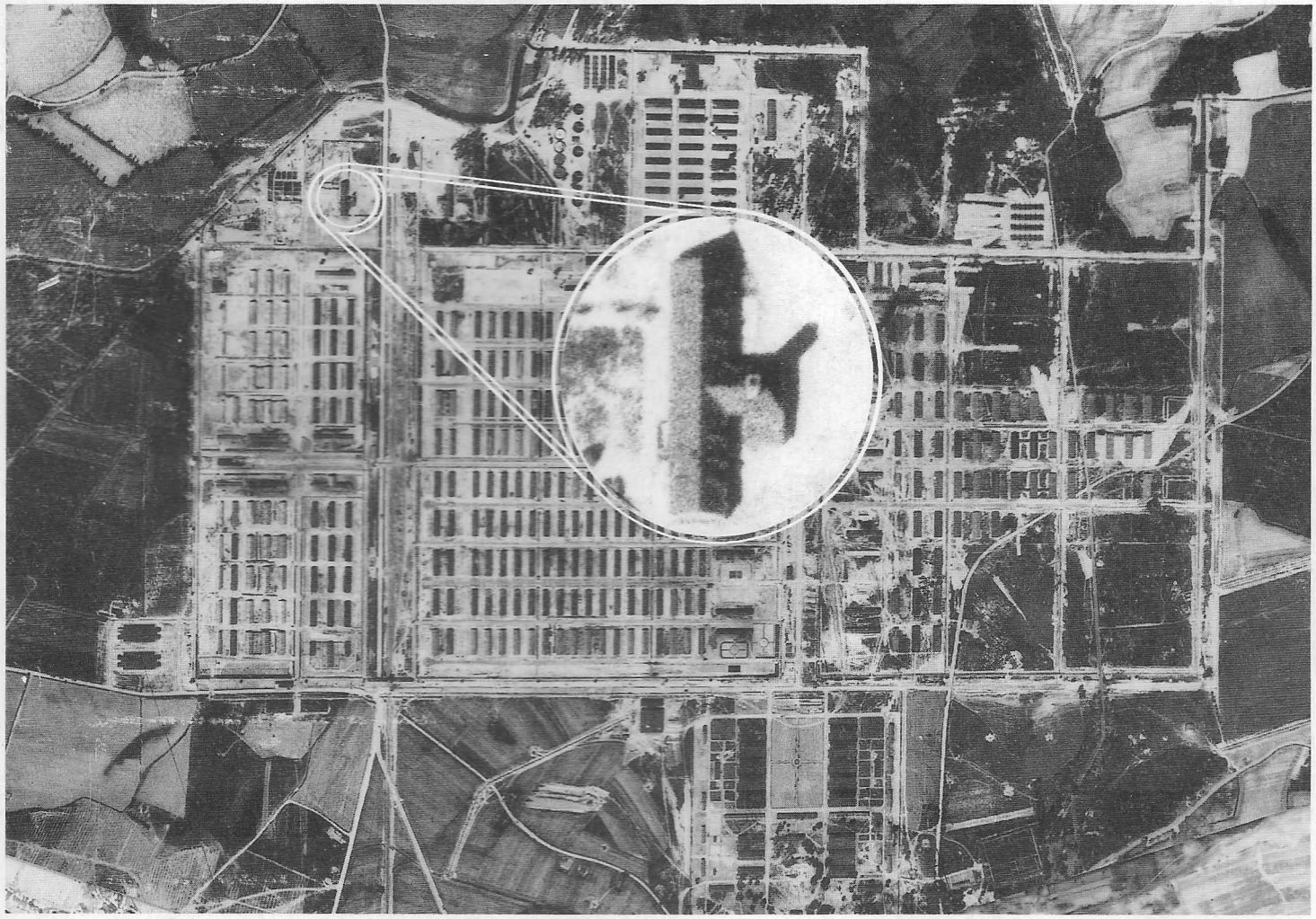
Air Photo Evidence

Auschwitz, Treblinka, Majdanek, Sobibor, Bergen Belsen, Belzec, Babi Yar, Katyn Forest



World War II photos of alleged *mass murder* camps!

Does evidence *confirm* or *dismiss* eye witness stories?

Were *gas chamber* marks put on by *C.I.A. workers*?

by

John C. Ball

Corrections:

pg. 6-"Photo 1-July '40" = "Photo 1-July '43"
pg. 13-Photo 4: "...just eight weeks..." = "...just fourteen weeks..."
pg. 43-Photo 9: "...of photo 8" = "...of photo 7"
pg. 51-(photo scale) "10 meters/33 ft." = "30 m./100 ft."
- (text) "...80 meters/260 ft." = "...260 m./850 ft."
pg. 52 and 53-(photo scale) "28 m./90 ft." = "90 m./300 ft."
pg.69-Photo 1: The chimneys were "small and round" = "rectangular"
pg. 74-Photo 4: "...anti-aircraft emplacements" = "...smoke cannisters"
pg. 88-Photo 12 (last line) "...May 25th,'44" = "...May 25th, '40"

Air Photo Evidence

Auschwitz, Treblinka, Majdanek, Sobibor, Bergen Belsen, Belzec, Babi Yar, Katyn Forest

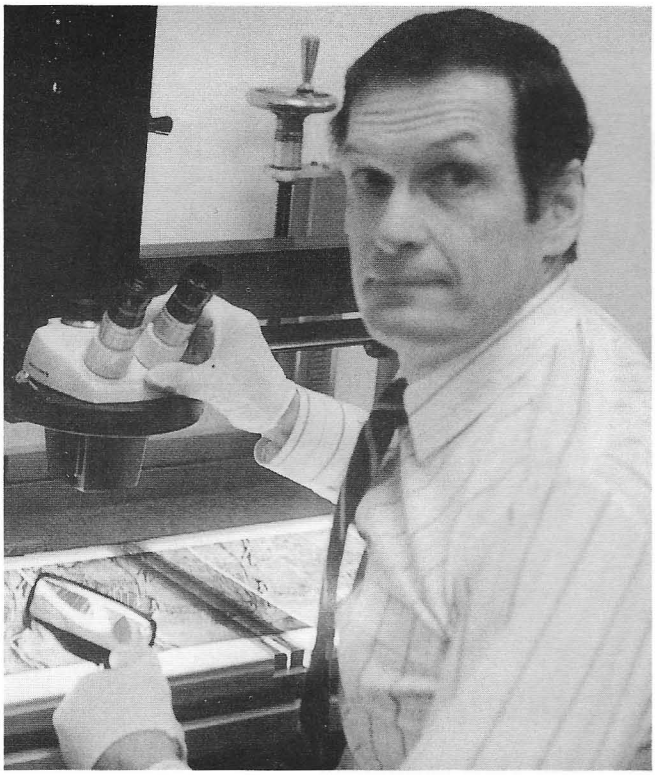
World War II photos of alleged *mass murder* camps

Does evidence *confirm* or *dismiss* eye witness stories ?

Were *gas chamber* marks put on by *C.I.A. workers* ?

by
John C. Ball

Ball Resource Services Limited
Delta, B.C, Canada



April, 1992: Myself at the National Archives Air Photo Library in Alexandria, Virginia.

A brief history:

Residence: I have lived in British Columbia, Canada almost all my life and now live in Delta, just outside of Vancouver.

Training: In 1981 I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia.

Air photo experience: With my work as a mineral exploration geologist I have interpreted air photos using stereo magnifying equipment since 1976.

Air photos:

(1) I selected the 1939 to 1945 air photos of Europe and western Russia during April and May, 1992 from the collection at the U. S. National Archives Air Photo Library in Alexandria, Virginia,

(2) The photos were interpreted in Vancouver using a Yena Interpreterscope and a table stereo viewing magnifier, and

(3) I then enlarged selected photos using a Pro Lab 4 x 5 inch enlarger, and had them scanned for publication at 150 lines per inch.

Acknowledgement:

I wish to thank the staff at the National Archives Air Photo Library for their patient assistance in helping me locate the photographs reproduced in this book.

Irony of using *German* air photos:

It is ironic that 1/2 of the air photos in this book, which are being used to determine the truth about accusations that Germans systematically murdered people in detention camps, are those which were exposed by the *German* military from 1939 to '45 when they were taking photos of targets such as railway lines and access roads.

Air photos taken from 1939 to '45 by the Americans and British are only available for *Auschwitz* and *Bergen Belsen*; all of the other 1939 to '45 photos in this book were exposed by Zeiss Yena cameras in German airforce planes.

Copyright 1992 by **Ball Resource Services Ltd.**

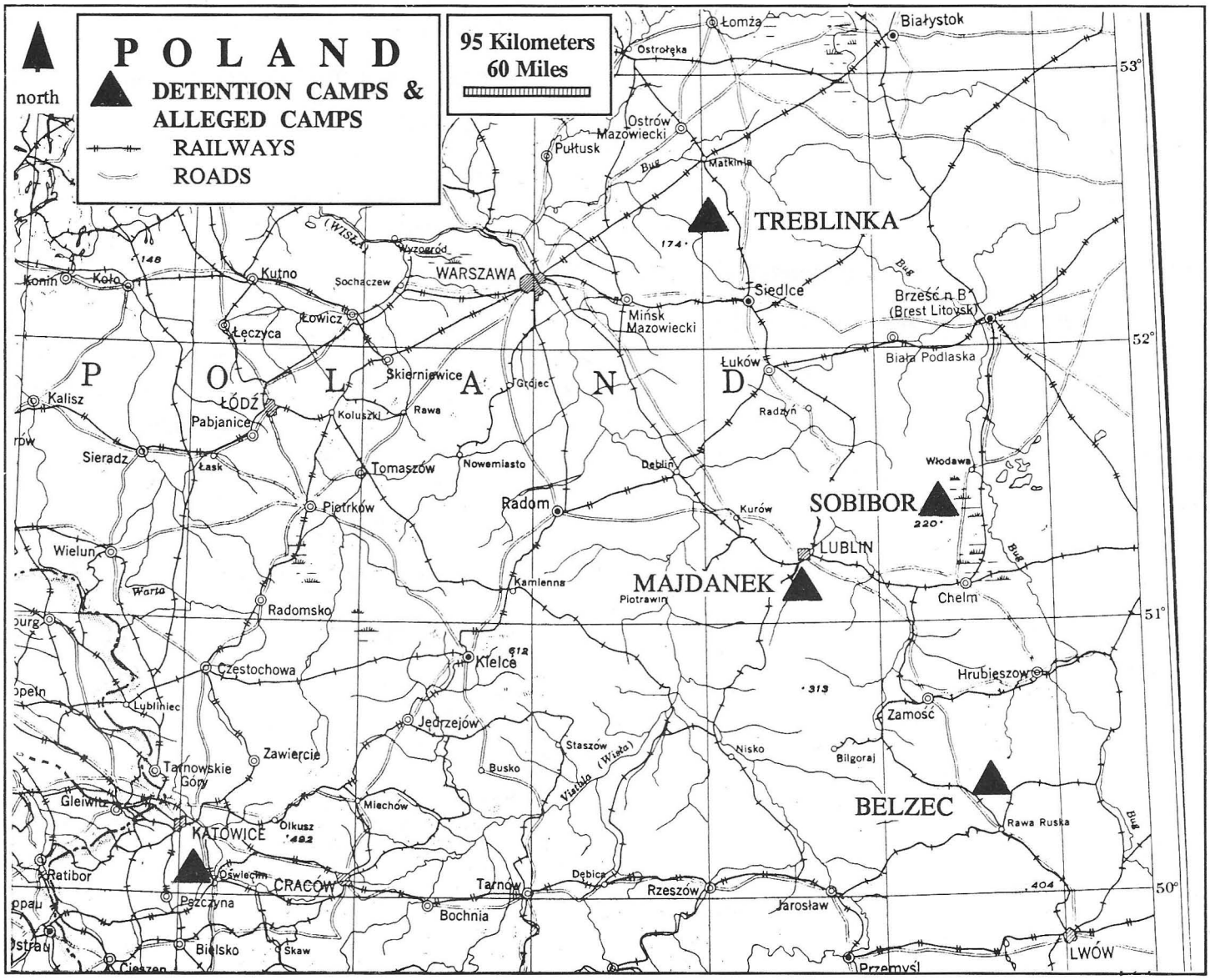
All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in articles or reviews. For information contact:

Ball Resource Services Limited
Suite 160 - 7231 120th Street
Delta, B. C., Canada
V4C 6P5

Table of Contents

Chapter	Title	Page
	Introduction - a summary of how the chapters are arranged	1
1	**Air photos in World War II** - used to confirm or dismiss spy stories	2
2	**Hamburg bombing victims** - buried in long trenches	6
3	**Katyn Forest executed prisoners** - piled in deep graves	9
4	**Bergen Belsen thyphus vicitms** - thrown into large pits	18
5 . 1	**Auschwitz** - mass murder allegations and map	22
5 . 2	**I. G. Farben industrial area** - large synthetic rubber and oil complex	25
5 . 3	**Auschwitz I camp** - what individual buildings were used for	32
5 . 4	**C.I.A. 'holocaust' 1979 report** - evidence it is based on altered photos	37
5 . 5	**Farms surrounding Birkenau** - a close up look at the crematorium end	49
5 . 6	**Birkenau Camp** - what new arrivals saw, heard, and smelled	54
5 . 7	**The 1944 War Refugee Board and 1988 Leuchter Reports**	60
5 . 8	**Two Birkenau crematoriums** - no evidence of gassings and cremations	62
5 . 9	**Two symmetrical buildings** - most likely not used as crematoriums	69
5 .10	**Auschwitz bombing** - answers why the camps were not bombed in 1944	72
6	**Treblinka** - 800,000 alleged murdered and cremated in farming country	78
7	**Belzec** - 600,000 alleged killed and buried at hillside logging camp	92
8	**Sobibor** - 250,000 alleged gassed at railway station and logging camp	98
9	**Majdanek** - 80,000 alleged shot, gassed, and burned in Lublin suburbs	102
10	**Babi Yar ravine** - 33,000 alleged dug up and cremated in one month	106
11	**Conclusions** - what air photos have revealed	109
	Final conclusions - based on the evidence	113
	Reference Bibliography	114
	Air photo reference numbers	115
	Index	116

LOCATION MAP OF
EUROPE
LOCATIONS IN BOOK
Copenhagen
HAMBURG
BERGEN BELSEN
Berlin
GERMANY
Leipzig
Dresden
Frankfurt
Prague
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AUSCHWITZ
Krakow
Vienna
E.PRUSSIA
Białystok
Warsaw
TREBLINKA
MAJDANEK
SOBIBOR
POLAND
BELZEC
Kiev
BABI YAR
RAVINE
KATYN FOREST
Smolensk
U. S. S. R.
320 Kilometers
200 Miles


POLAND
DETENTION CAMPS &
ALLEGED CAMPS
RAILWAYS
ROADS
north
95 Kilometers
60 Miles
Łomża
Białystok
Ostrołęka
Ostrów Mazowiecki
Pułtusk
Bug
Małkinia
TREBLINKA
(WISŁA)
Wyszogród
WARSZAWA
Sochaczew
Siedlce
Mińsk Mazowiecki
Brześć n B (Brest Litovsk)
Biała Podlaska
Konin
Koło
Kutno
Łowicz
Łęczyca
Łuków
Radzyń
Kalisz
ŁÓDŹ
Pabjanice
Skierniewice
Grójec
Rawa
Koluszki
Sieradz
Łask
Tomaszów
Nowemiasto
Deblin
Włodawa
Pietrków
Radom
Kurów
SOBIBOR
220
Wielun
LUBLIN
Warta
Kamienna
MAJDANEK
Piotrawin
Chełm
Radomsko
Częstochowa
Kielce
612
Hrubieszów
313
Zamość
Lubliniec
Jędrzejów
Staszów
Nisko
Bilgoraj
Tarnowskie Góry
Zawiercie
Busko
Vistula (Wisła)
Gleiwitz
Miechów
BELZEC
Rawa Ruska
KATOWICE
Olkusz
492
Ratibor
Oświęcim
CRACOW
Tarnów
Dębica
Rzeszów
404
Pszczyna
Bochnia
Jarosław
Bielsko
Skaw
Przemyśl
LWÓW
53°
52°
51°
50°

Introduction:

1. Objective when I started research:

My objective was to *analyze* aerial photographs of World War II German controlled detention camps in Poland for evidence to confirm the claims that mass murders, burials, and cremations had been conducted there, and to *compare* this evidence with information from other locations where mass executions or deaths together with mass burials had occurred.

2. Method:

I reviewed the books listed in the references and then compared these allegations for each of the alleged mass murder camps with the evidence revealed from studying the air photos. Enlargements were made of important pictures.

3. Chapter arrangement:

Chaper 2 to 4 reviews areas like the *Katyn Forest* where mass burials occurred, **chapter 5** reveals air photo evidence about whether mass murders and cremations were being conducted at *Auschwitz* or *Birkenau,* **chapter 5.4** shows evidence which I believe proves marks were added to 1944 Auschwitz air photos before their public release in 1979, and **chapter 6 to 10** shows the alleged Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibor camps from 1940 to '44 and the Babi Yar ravine as it looked in 1943.

4. Nothing is hidden from air photos:

Looking at the air photos will be just as if we went back in time to World War II to take a series of airplane flights over the different areas.

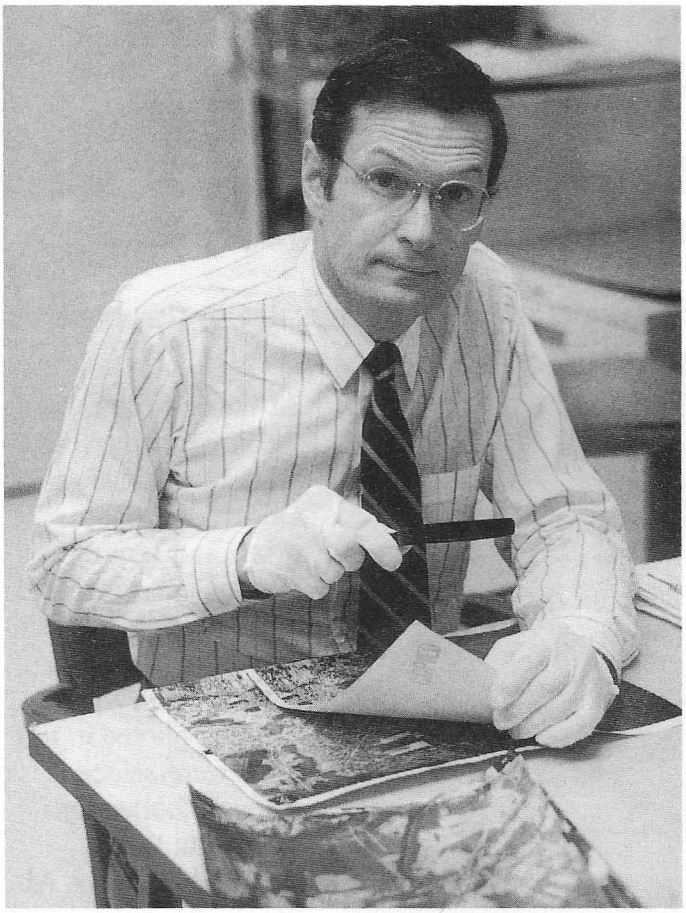


Photo 1: Myself looking at a few of the 1.2 million *German* air photo prints in the American National Archives collection from which 1/2 the photos in this book are taken.

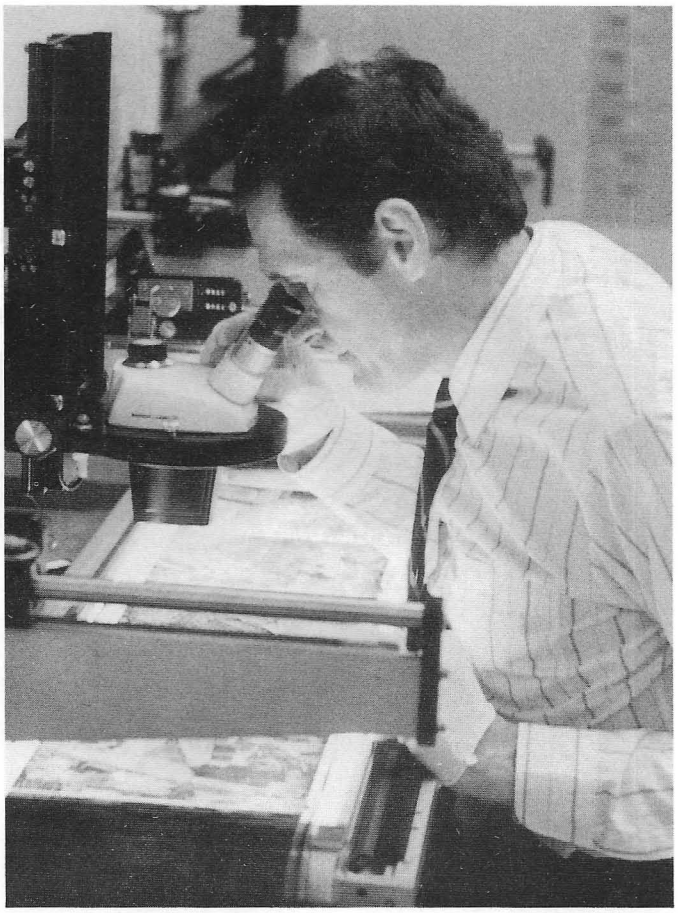


Photo 2: Using a microscope to inspect one of the thousands of rolls of 23 centimeter (9 inch) negatives taken by the *American* military from which the other 1/2 of the photos are taken.

Chapter 1

The development of World War II aerial photography

During the 1930's German technicians pioneered the development of aerial photography cameras, high quality lenses, and viewing equipment. From 1939 to '45 they compiled millions of air photos from flights over Europe and western Russia. Photo interpreters monitored military equipment and troop movements while using stereo viewing magnifiers, which give a 3-dimensional effect by looking at two photos taken one after the other that both photographed the same area on the ground.

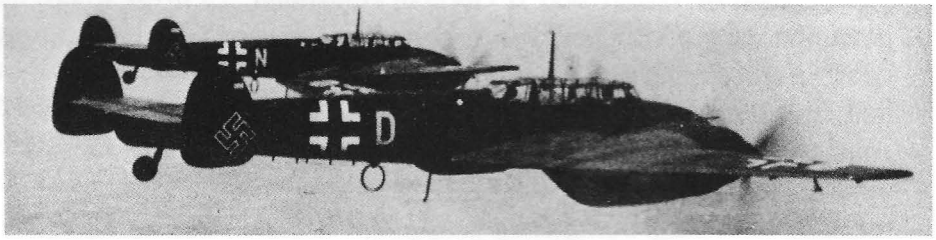


Photo 1: A Messerschmitt 110 twin engined air photo plane.

Photo 2: A Lublin, Poland train station map drawn on an air photo.

Air photos from American library which were taken by Germans are in this book

Photo 3 - **After 1945:** Americans looking through a German made stereo viewing magnifier which also allows two people to view at the same time.

At the end of the war the American military seized truckloads of German air photo prints and sent them to the U.S. where 1.2 million were released to the public during the 1980's. The German photos in this book were selected from the collection stocked at the National Archives Air Photo library at Alexandria, Virginia, U.S.A.

American and British air photo development

American and British air photo reconnaissance and interpretation developed from being almost non existent in 1939 to a well equipped and top priority program by 1943. Bombing targets such as communications centers, railway stations, power plants, factories, and city centers were photographed and the developed 23 centimeter (9 inch) prints were studied at field offices and at the large Medmenham interpretation center near London, England where the Americans and British worked together.

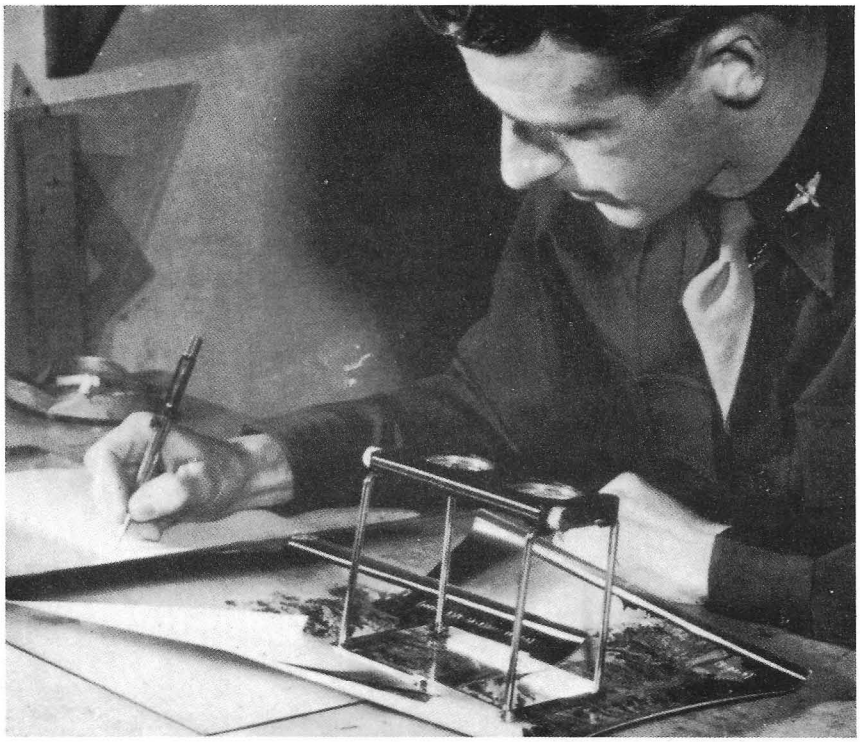


Photo 4: (right) A U.S. Army interpreter writes a report while using a stereo viewing magnifier.

Faster higher aircraft combined with larger focal length cameras by 1943

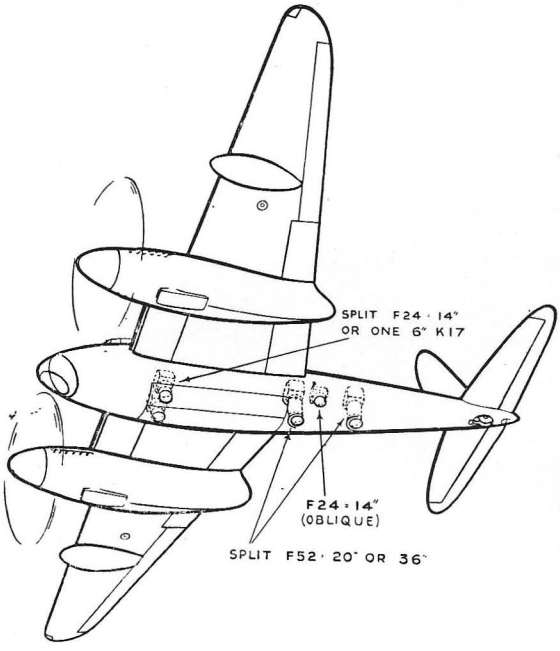
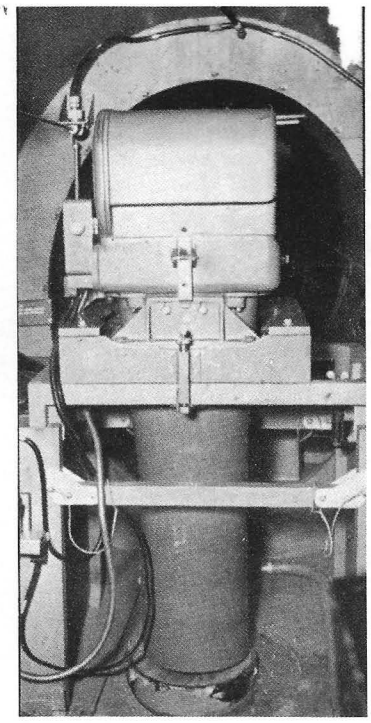


Photo 5: (above) Camera locations in the Mosquito. Photo 6: (right) A 36 inch (90 centimeter) camera in position that could obtain large scale images from high elevations.



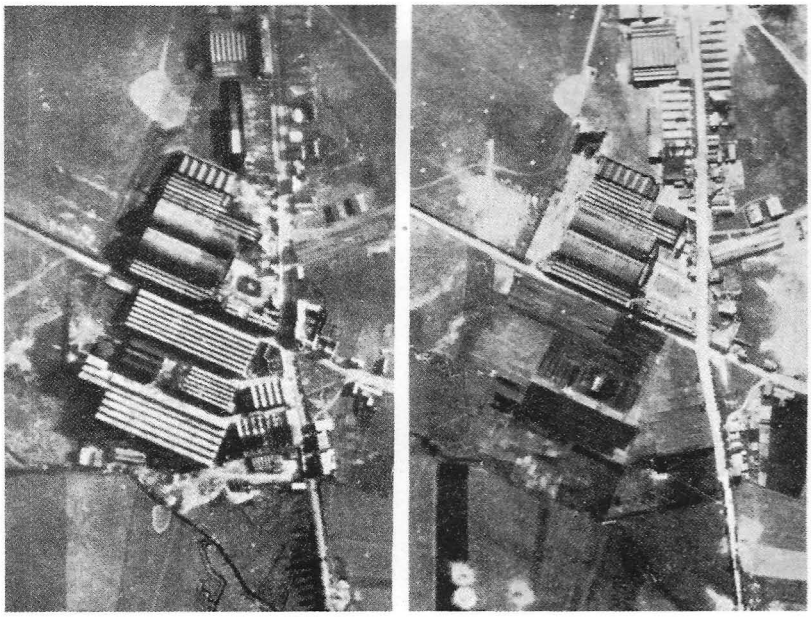
The twin engined DeHavilland Mosquito aircraft was modified after 1940 so that it could photograph most areas of Europe after 1941 because:

(1) radar could not detect it as it's skin was plywood,
(2) it flew 600 kilometers (380 miles) per hour at 13 kilometers (8 miles) elevation), and
(3) it could fly 1450 kilometers to a target and then return.

The Germans were also aware that after 1943 the Mosquito could fly from Italian airfields to photograph Poland.

By 1943 long focal length 90 centimeter (36 inch) cameras were developed.

Camouflage used to hide important or sensitive possible bombing targets

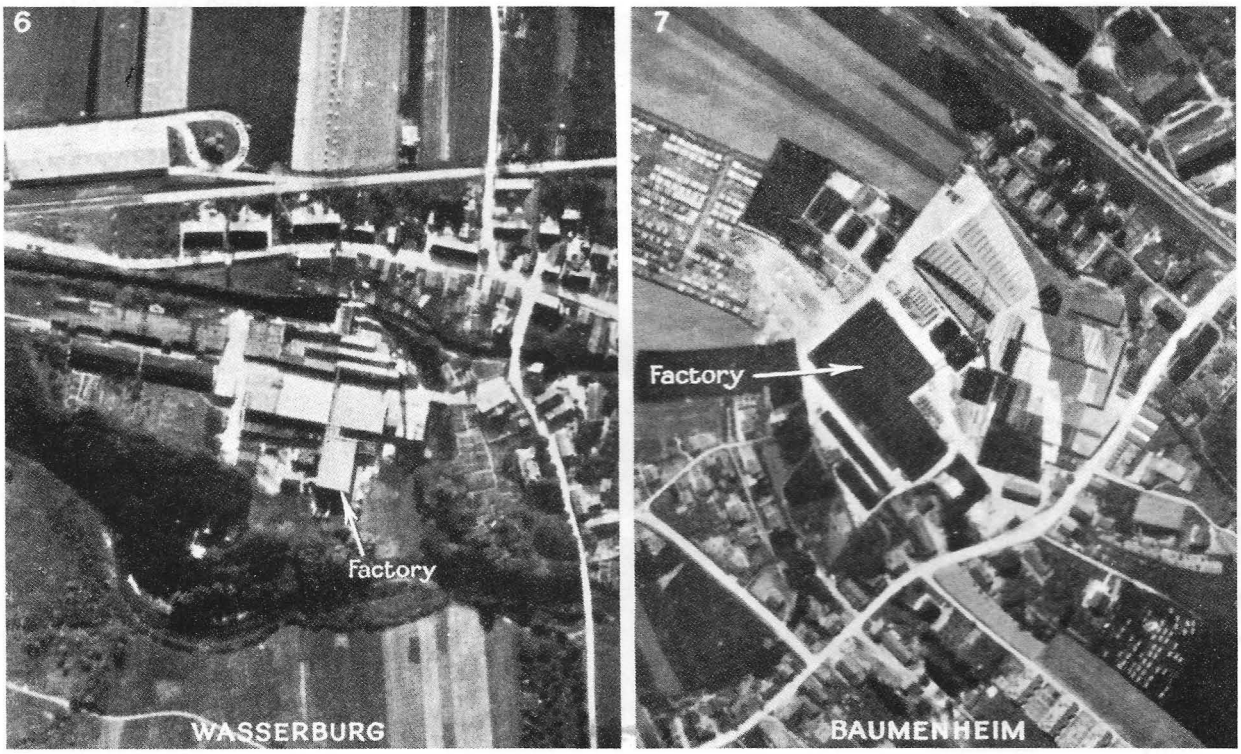


After 1941 the German military was aware that high elevation aircraft were photographing western Europe, and after 1943 they knew all of former Poland could be reached from Italian airfields. They therefore made extensive use of camouflage to conceal and guard important and sensitive installations from being photographed and bombed.

Photo 7 -**1942:** (left) Photos taken in Europe before and after a factory was camouflaged using draped coverings and paint.

Camouflage often not successful against air photos

Photo 8: (below) The results of using camouflage were mixed. A factory or weapons storage site could be made to look like a farmhouse to an observer in a plane, but if photographed the building would probably fail to deceive the camera for it's ability to record small details and at the same time give an overall view of the building in relation to it's surroundings. Two factories determined by air photo interpreters to be factories are the camouflaged shoe factory at Wasserberg (left) and the agricultural equipment factory at Baumenheim (right).



Air photo interpretation used to confirm or dismiss stories from spies

By 1942 spies in Europe were channelling rumors, indications, and 'eye-witness' accounts of selected areas to England, which were summarized and given to British or American air photo interpreters who would study the photos for evidence as to whether these spy reports could be confirmed.

Military commanders placed the highest priority on air photo interpretation reports because they gave positive evidence of a selected target as opposed to rumors and alleged 'eye-witness' stories. For example spies may have submitted evidence that a group of farmhouses were being used to produce aircraft parts, but it wouldn't be until an interpreter received and could study air photos for evidence such as ground scarring from vehicles, smoke, chimney sizes, fuel storage areas, or changes in the building layout from previous months that a decision could be produced as to whether the spy reports could be confirmed or not.

Photo 9: (left) The largest battleship in the world at that time, the *Tirpitz,* photographed off the Norwegian coast on July 12th, 1944 to confirm spy stories it was in the area. The British sunk it with six ton bombs after determining it's exact location and anti-aircraft defences from the air photos.

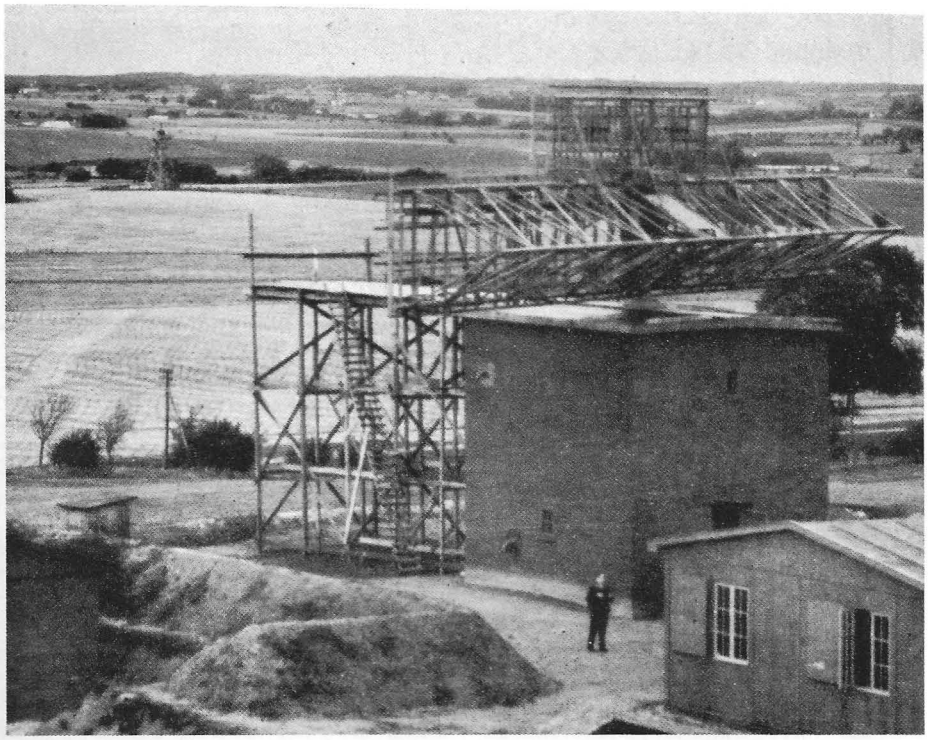


Photo 10: (above) Low level photos using a camera positioned in the nose of a plane such as the Mosquito were used to obtain information of important potential bombing targets such as this radar installation in Denmark.

Photos: 1, 4 to 10: British Air Ministry, *Evidence in Camera.* Photo 3, Stanley, Roy, *World...Intelligence*

Chapter 2

Firebombing Hamburg creates largest fire in history

On Sunday, July 28th, 1943 from 1 to 2 am British planes dropped gasoline, phosphorous, and explosive bombs on the Hamm & Hammersbrook residential districts of Hamburg, Germany to create a firestorm that engulfed a 5 kilometer (3 mile) wide area sending a 2 kilometer (1 1/4 mile) wide column of flames soaring 4 kilometers (2 1/2 miles) high which pushed superheated gasses a further 8 kilometers (5 miles). To feed the 600 degree centigrade (1200 degree Fahrenheit) firestorm, winds reached 240 kilometers per hour (150 miles per hour) dragging uprooted trees and people into the inferno. (Ref.: *Caiden, M.*, pages 4 to 50)

In oxygen deprived shelters people suffocated while clawing at blocked exits. On rubble strewn streets people met choking gasses, burning debris, and walls of flame. They scrambled to the Elbe or Alster Rivers writhing in pain from boiling asphalt and burning phosphorous. Children were dragged into the flames or stuck to boiling asphalt. Thousands simply vapourized. Many who reached the rivers died unable to stop the burning phosphorous.

For 10 days from July 24th to August 2nd, 1943, British night and American day bombing completely demolished a seven kilometer (4 1/2 mile) wide area and severely damaged a 12 kilometer (7 1/2 mile) wide zone destroying 300,000 dwellings and killing over 100,000 people.

In cellars rescuers found shriveled remains and melted pools of glass, bones, and fat. Charred grotesque figures littered the streets.

Unrecognizable bodies were loaded into trucks and driven to Ohlsdorf cemetery in the northern section of the city. Here four mass graves each measuring 130 meters (420 feet) long and 16 meters (50 feet) wide were dug in the sandy soil in the form of a cross by workers assisted by a mechanical excavator. Truck drivers approximated the numbers in their loads before the unidentified bodies were raked into the pits. Each of the four graves held an estimated 10,000 bodies. The bombing of Hamburg was over. (Ref.: *Middlebrook, M.*, pages 356-366, & plate 40)

Photo 1 - **July, '40:** Three of the charred corpses that were most likely driven to the Ohlsdorf cemetery for burial. There was no attempt to identify thousands of the blackened shriveled corpses.

Photo 2 - The Nikolaifleet waterway in the Altstadt before the 1943 bombing.

Photo 3 - **taken after July, '43:** A 1/2 kilometer (1/4 mile) wide section of the seven kilometer (4 1/2 mile) wide area destroyed in the firebombing. Only walls stand in these five story buildings. This oblique photo would not have been as useful to British and American air photo interpreters assessing the damage as the vertical air photo below.

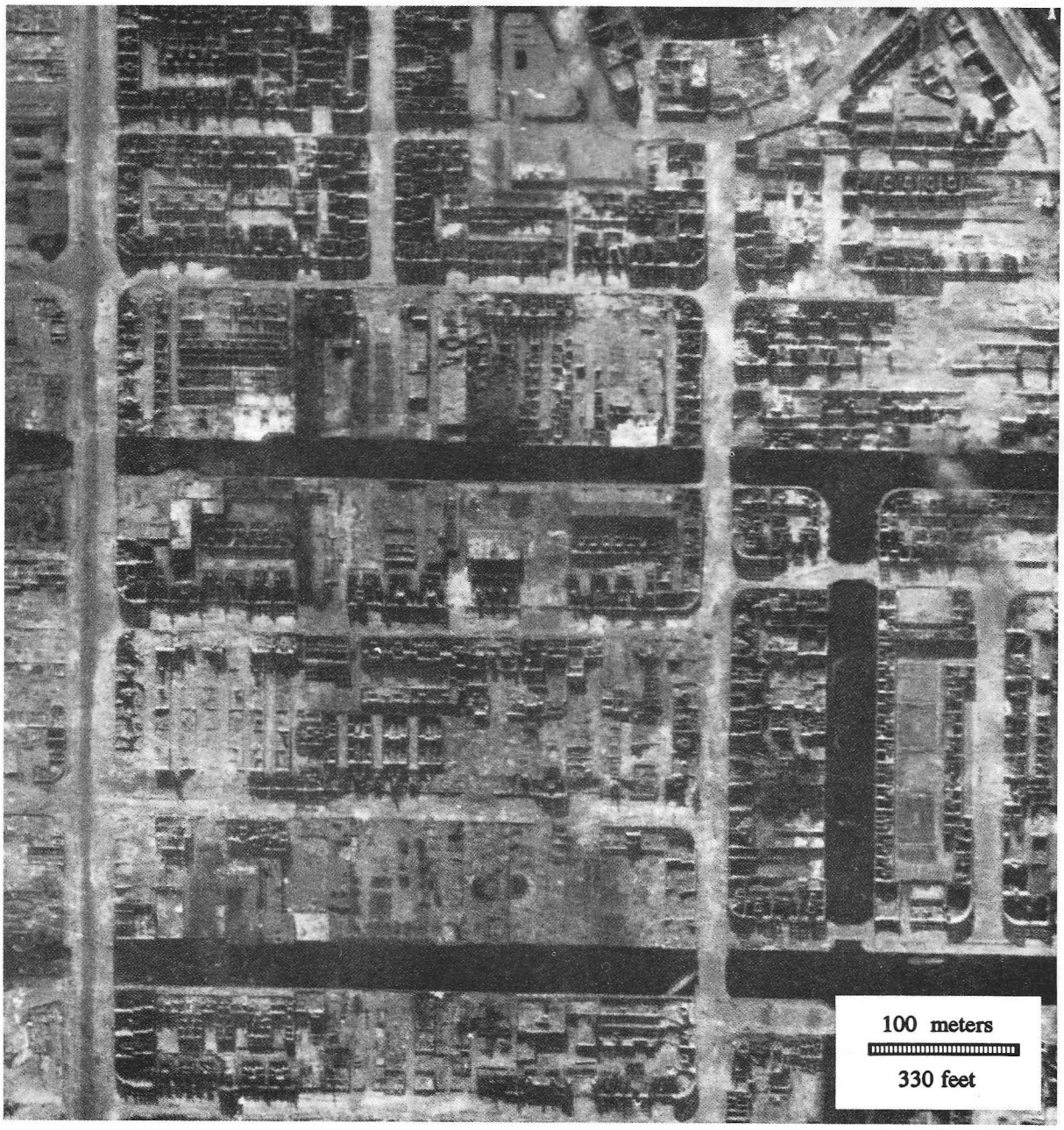


Photo 4 - taken shortly after July, '43: In this photo of downtown Hamburg between the narrow canals about 1/3 of the buildings were reduced to rubble and 2/3 were completely burned out with only their walls left standing.

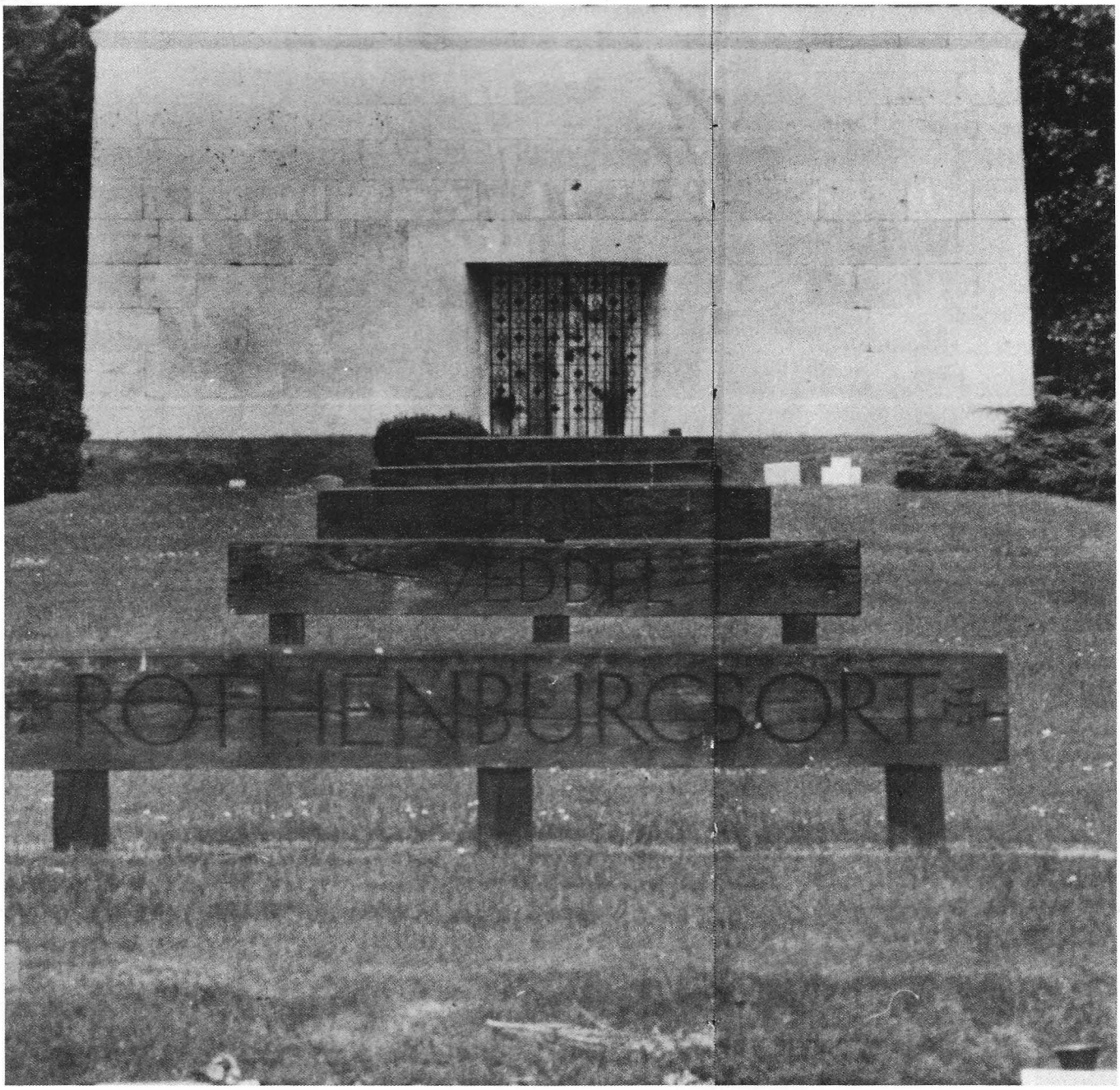
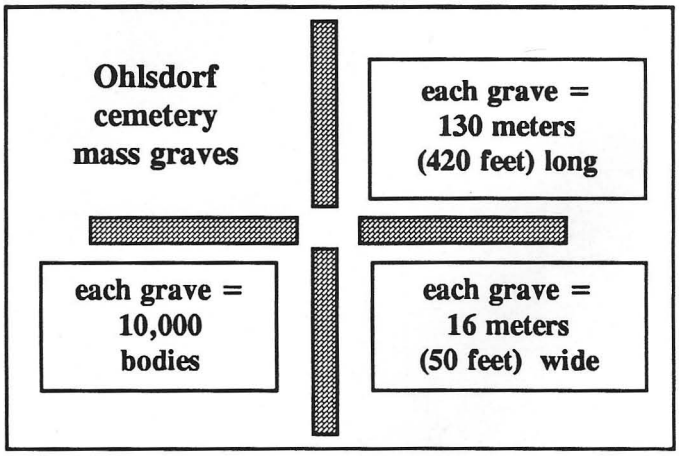


Photo 5 - **taken after 1950:**
One of the four mass graves in the Ohlsdorf cemetery. The district names which were bombed are on the signs, including Hammersbrook and Hamm directly in front of the brick memorial. The graves were built in the form of a cross so that access could be gained from all sides and the piles of dirt would not interfere with the work. The grave sizes are shown on the right.



Ref.: Photos 1,2 3,5 - Middlebrook, M., *Battle of Britain,* and photo 4 - British Air Minbistry, *Evidence in Camera.*

Chapter 3

The Katyn Forest 1940 Executions

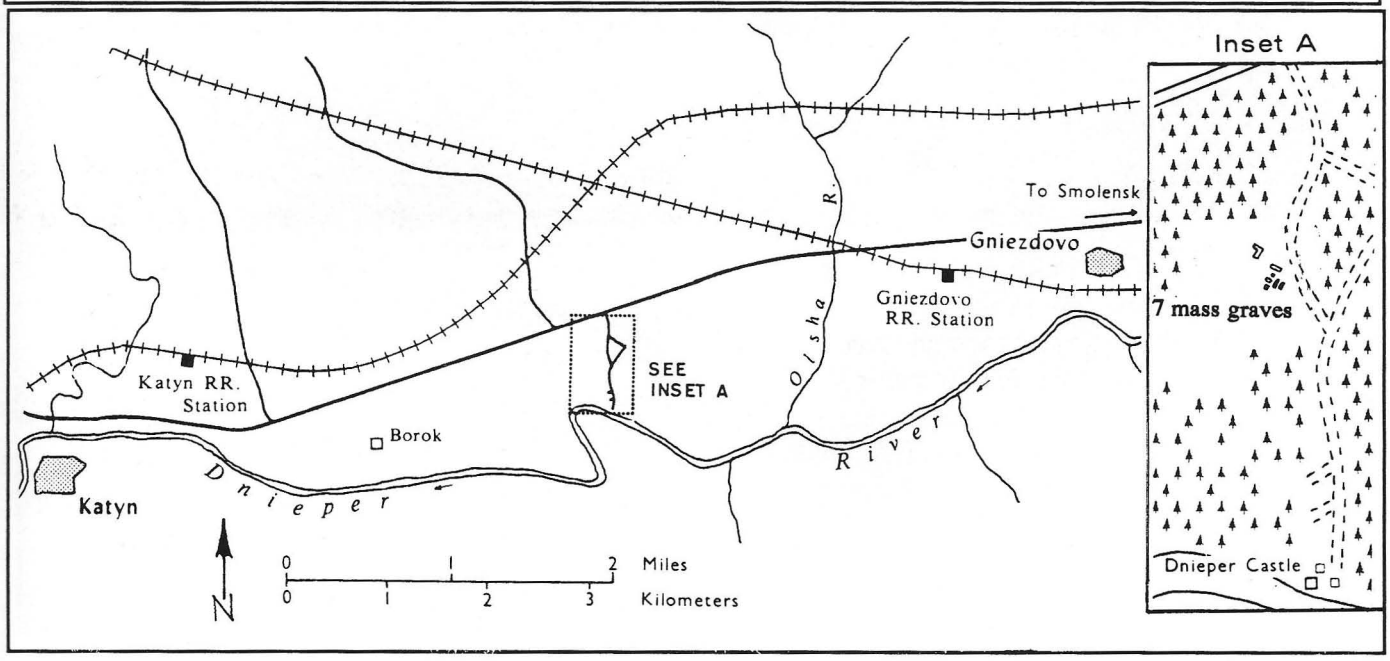
From 1931 to 1939 the Soviet state police had erected fences and placed signs to prevent local villagers from entering a one square kilometer section of the Katyn forest they considered their private reserve. Located 15 kilometers (9 miles) west of Smolensk, a narrow road led one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) through the forest of 10 to 15 meter (30 to 45 foot) high Spruce and Pine trees to their 'interrogation' castle on the Dnieper River. In February 1940 dog patrols started. (Ref.: *Paul, Allen,* page 112-120, and *Anders, W.*, pages 19.

When ordered in the winter of 1940 to execute thousands of Polish prisoners of war they had large graves dug near the centre of the forest on the side of the narrow winding road. In 1940 from April 3rd to May 11th, 4400 prisoners were moved by train and then by Soviet 'Black Raven' windowless trucks four kilometers to the graves. Many struggled while being bound as evidenced by bayonet wounds, broken arms, legs, and jaws, and sawdust stuffed into mouths. Each received a single shot in the back of the head.
(Ref.: *Lauck, John,* pages 18-21)

The largest grave was 35 meters (115 feet) long, 8 meters (23 feet) wide, and 3 meters (10 feet) deep, holding 2800 neatly stacked bodies. Added end to end the seven graves measured 96 meters long and 6 meters wide. In May, '43 pine trees were planted in the cleared area. (Ref.: *Anders,* pages 191-196)

The German army, which occupied the area from July, '41, did not discover the gravesite until February, '43 after they searched with villagers who remembered being near the railway station in 1940 and seeing prisoners being driven towards the forest. From April to August, 1943 the Germans dug up and identified 4,143 bodies while hosting international delegations of forensic experts. In August another 250 bodies were found in an eighth grave but there was no time to exhume them.
(Ref.: *Lauck, John,* pages 18-26)

In September, '43 the Soviet army reoccupied the area and conducted their own investigation digging up 950 bodies and blaming the Germans. In 1990 the Soviet government admitted responsibility.



Map 1: The mass graves are labelled in the middle of Inset A. (From: Lauck, John, *Katyn Killings.*)

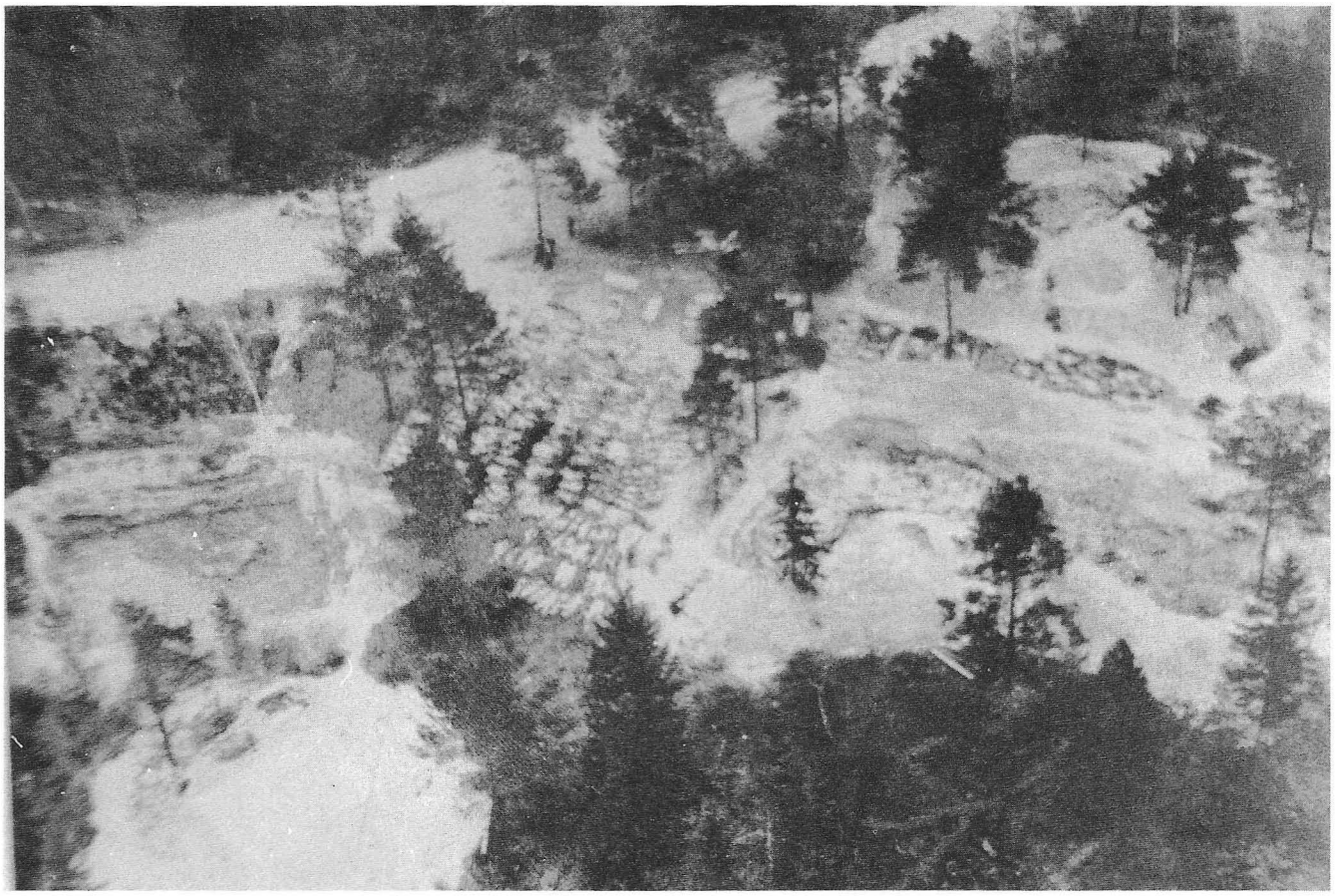


Photo (a): From an airplane looking southeast across the mass graves and entrance road at the top of the photo. Numerous bodies have been placed next to the graves in order to be identified.

Photo (b): Among the observers who viewed one of the rectangular shaped three meter deep mass graves were some Canadian, British and American prisoners of war shown in this photo.

Photo (c): (left) The bodies were entangled with each other and it took many workers months to dig them up.

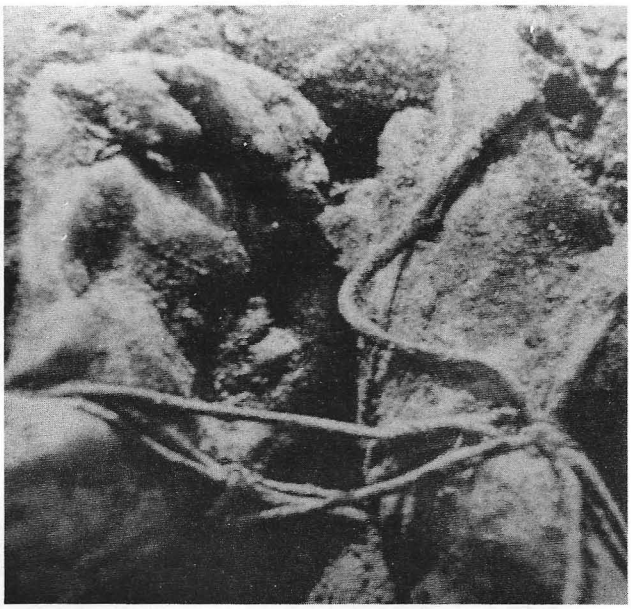


Photo (d): (above) A large number of the victims were found with their hands tied behind them.

Photos on page 10 and 11 are from: (German Government, *Amtliches Material zum Massenmord von Katyn.* [Official Material of the mass murder at Katyn], printed and published by the National Socialist Government in 1943).

Photo (f): A group of European journalists overlooked the largest mass grave.

Photo (g): Professor Buhtz showed a group of European forensic specialists some of the methods the Germans used to identify the bodies.

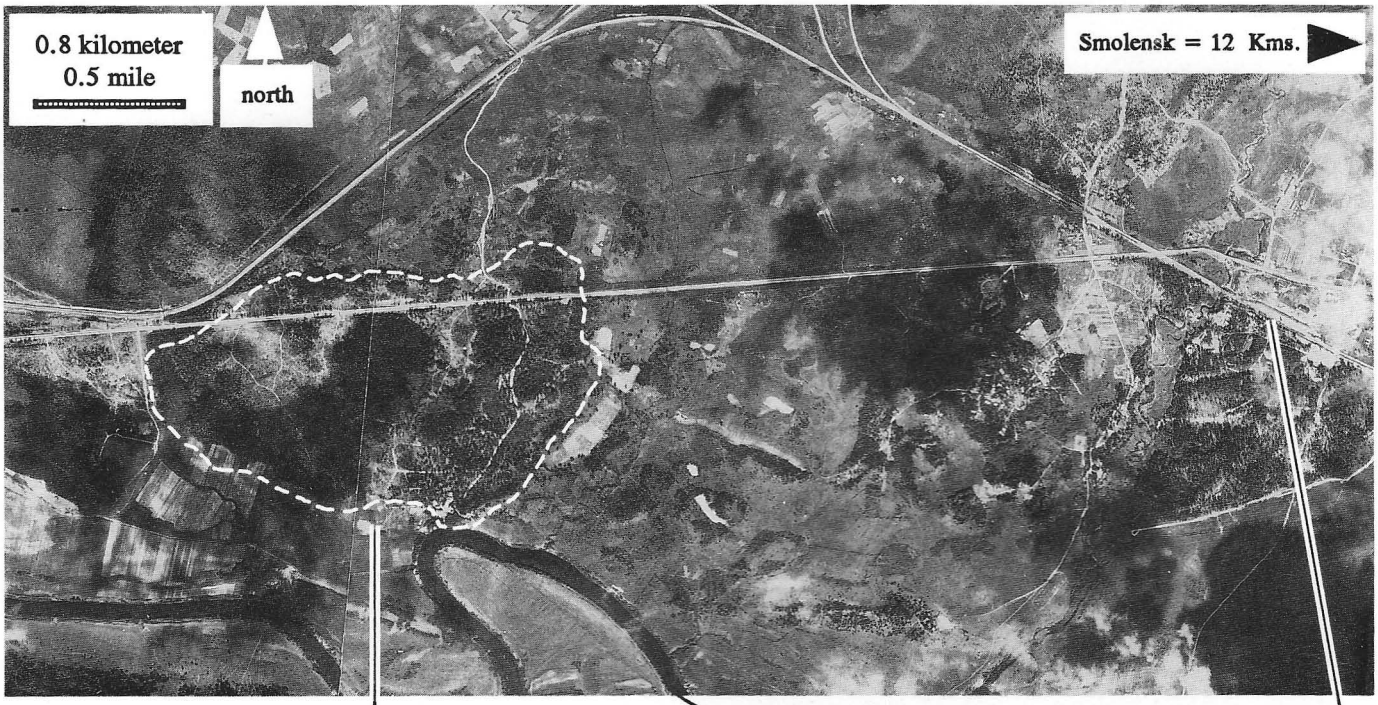


Photo 1 - Location: Katyn forest — Dnieper River — Gniezdovo rail station

Goat's Wood section of the Katyn forest — Dnieper River

Photo 2 - **January 2, '44:** The 'Goat's Wood' section of the Katyn forest is in between the straight Smolensk to Orsha roadway and the river. The ground surface is wavy with small hills, ridges, and depressions because of the thick deposits of rock and soil that were deposited by glaciers which covered the valley about 12,000 years ago. Sound is transmitted poorly over this type of surface.

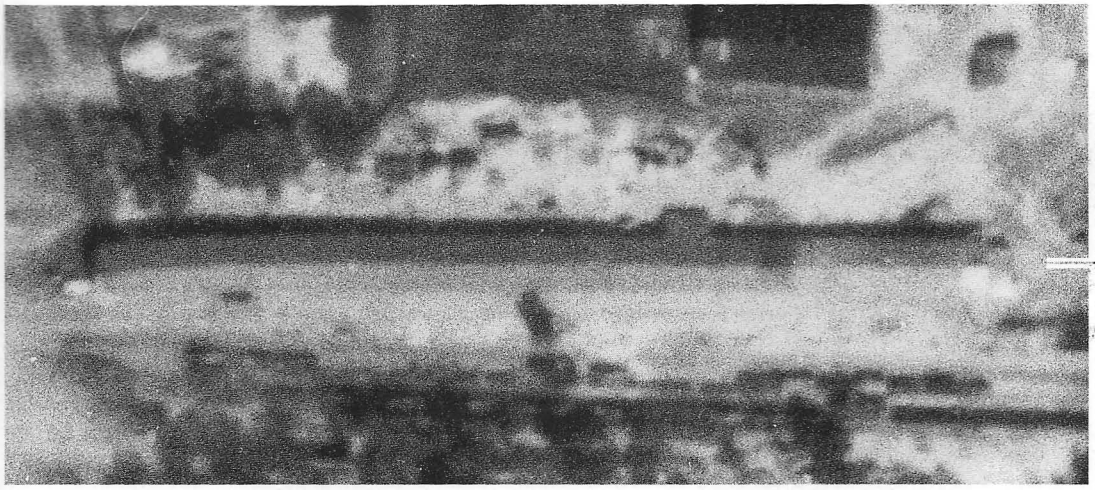


Photo 3 - **Sept. 2,'42:**

Gniezdovo Railway station where an average of 125 men per day were transferred to 'Black Raven' windowless trucks in small groups to be driven to the Katyn Forest.

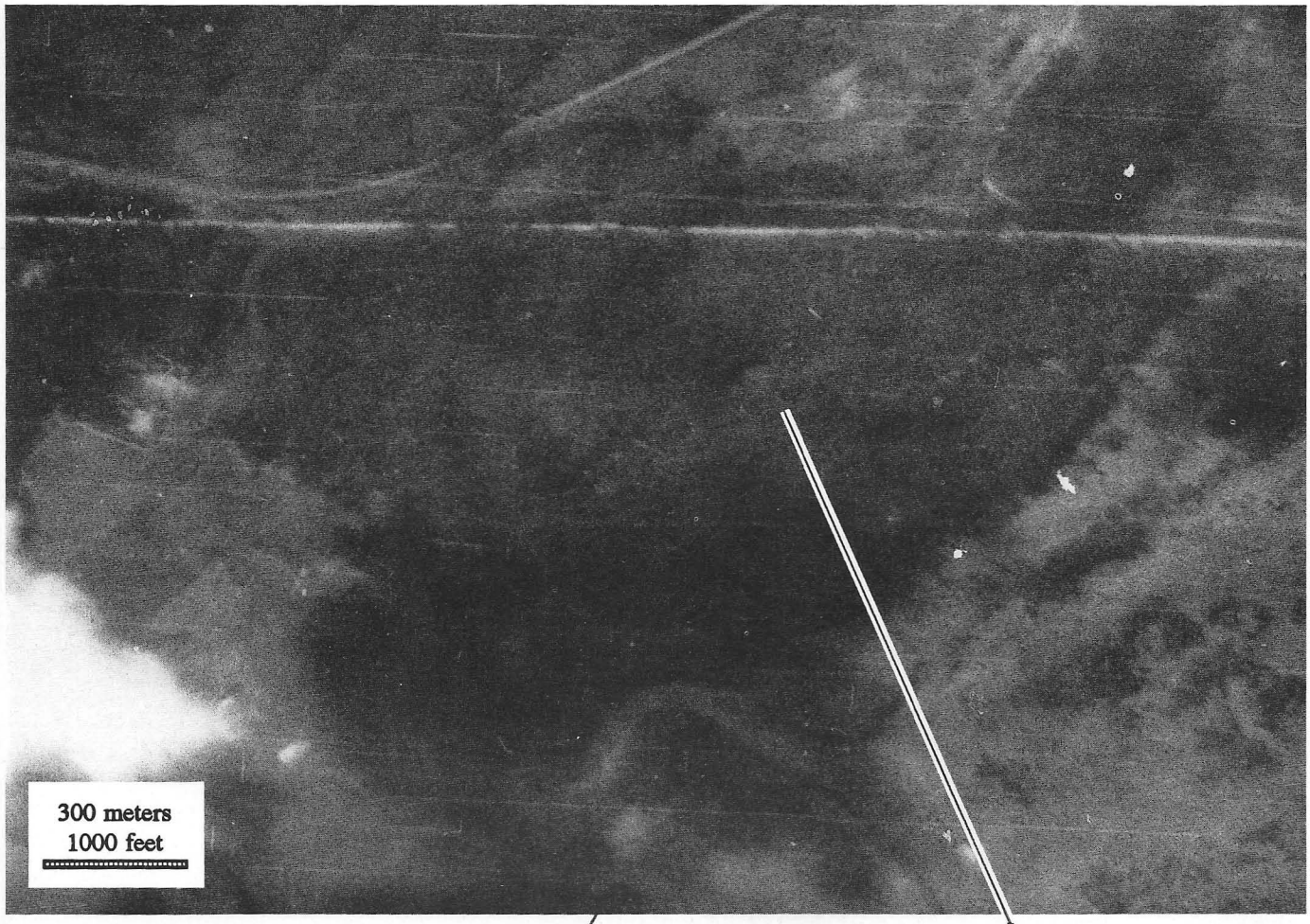


Photo 4 - **July 9,'41:** This picture was taken just eight weeks after the executions ended. The photo is not completely vertical but was taken on a slight angle. It does however show the boundaries of the forest in relation to the cleared areas. The access road is not visible through the thick foliage. Some trees may have been cut down a week after this photo was taken when there was heavy fighting in the area. The clearing in the center is most likely the mass grave site.

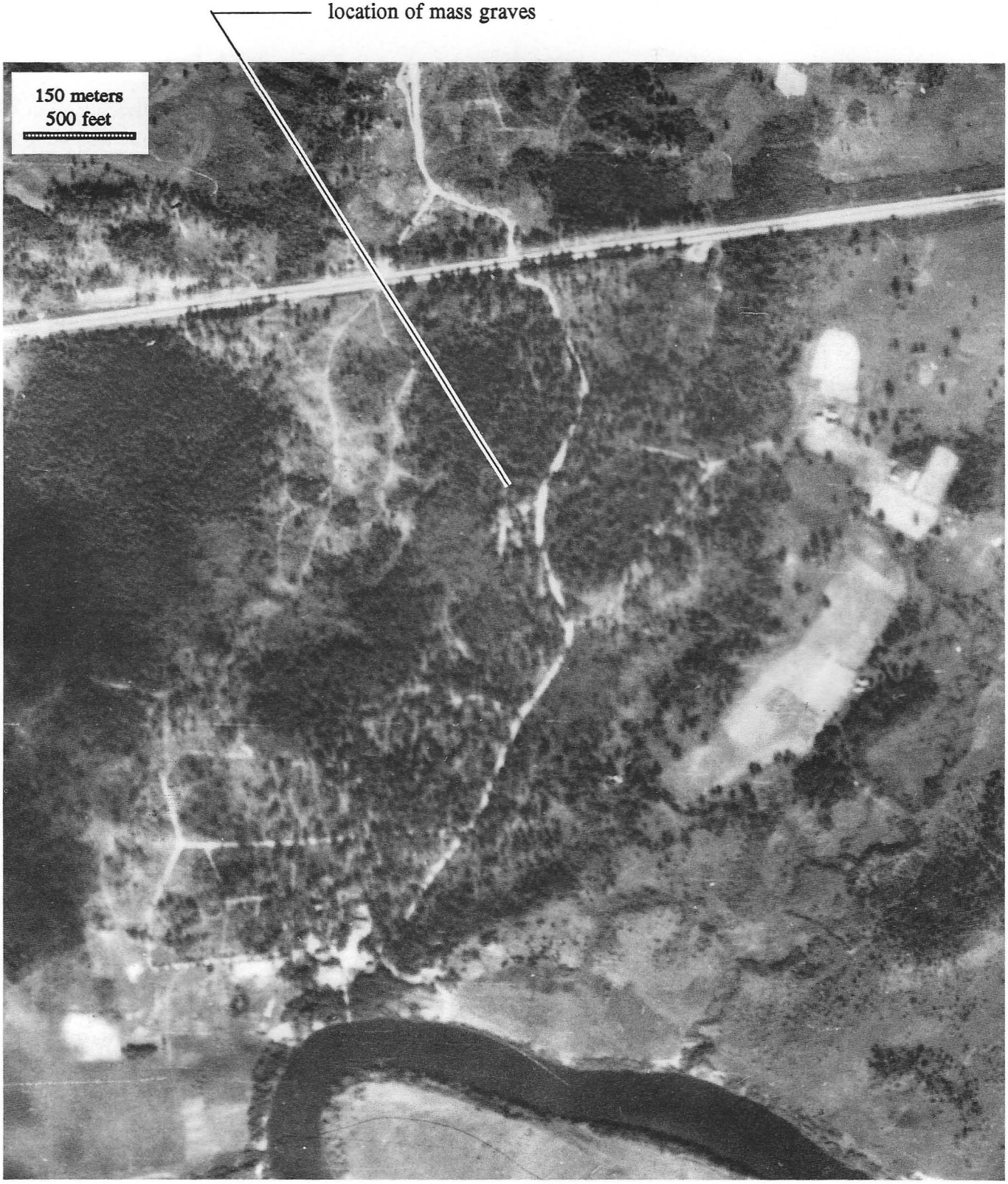


Photo 5 - **Sept. 2,'42:** The gravesite area cleared of trees is on the left of the one kilometer (5/8 mile) road from the highway to the river. The graves were not discovered by the Germans until February, 1943 after searching with villagers who had seen prisoners driven towards the forest, however if the Germans had heard rumors of executions from local people in 1941 or '42 and looked at air photos to recognize the only cleared area in the forest, they may have found the graves earlier.

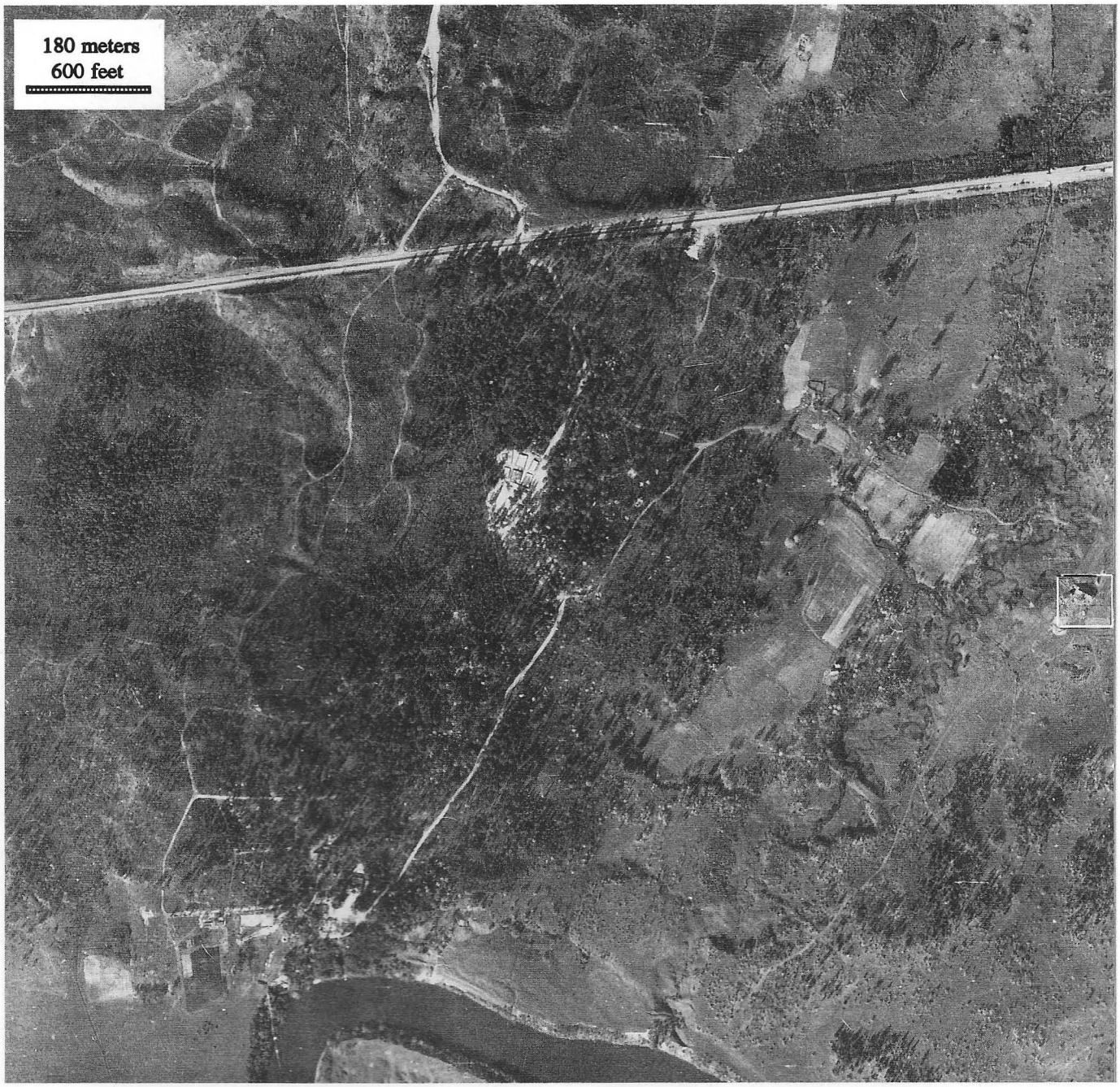


Photo 6 - **Oct. 13,'43:** (above) In a one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) radius from the gravesite across the uneven glacial deposits there are no houses other than the Soviet police castle on the river and a building on the right side of the picture one kilometer from the gravesite (shown in the box). The Soviets had re-occupied the area one month before this photo was taken, but they had not yet disturbed the seven mass graves which the Germans had built to rebury the exhumed bodies.

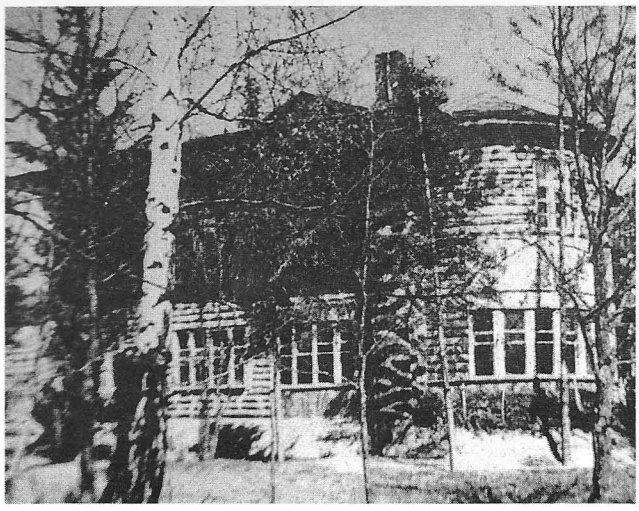


Photo 7 - (left) The 'interrogation' castle on the Dnieper River used by the state police. (Ref.: Same as photos on page 10).

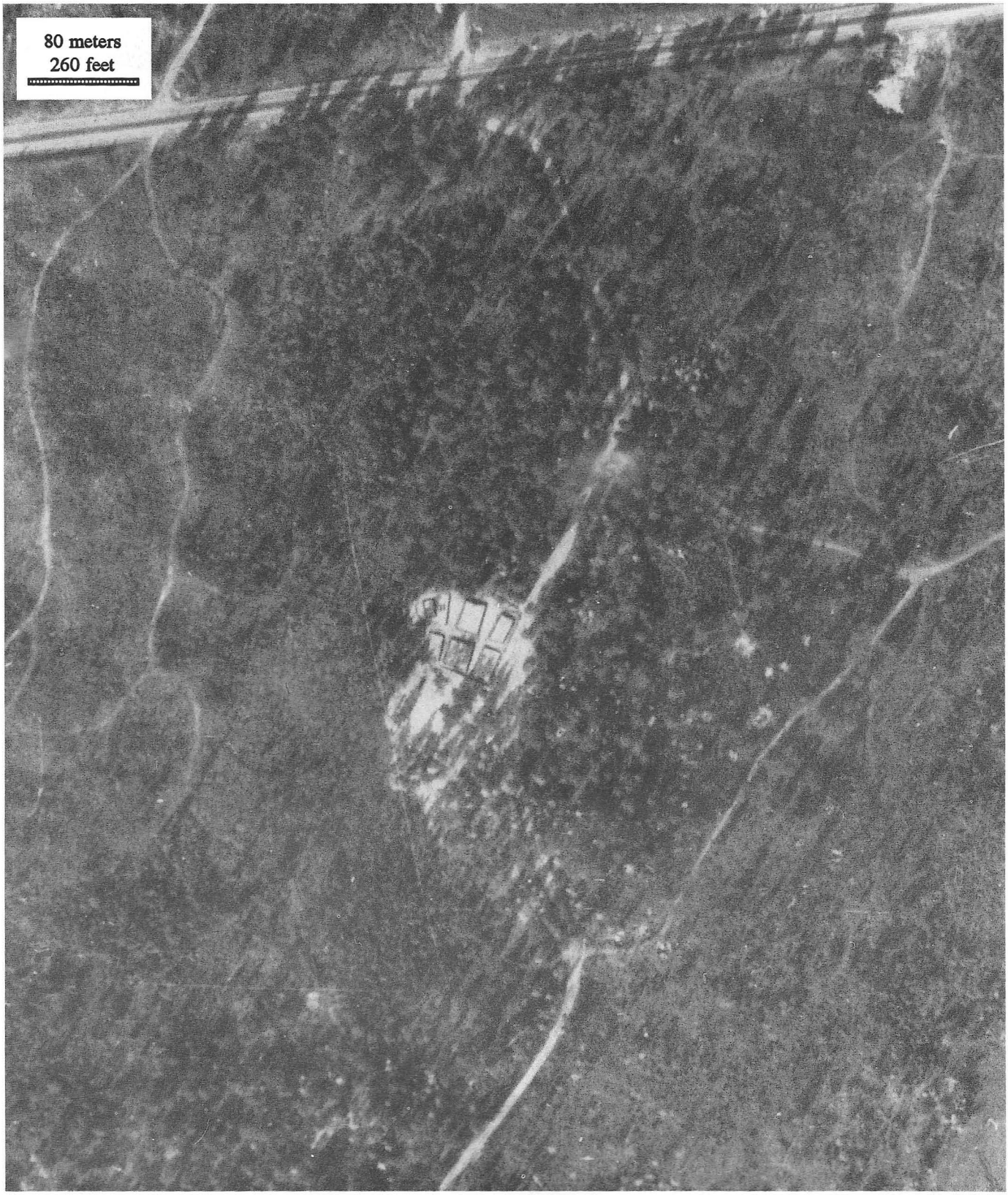


Photo 8 - **October 13, '43:** To *ensure* that none of the local villagers would witness prisoners being unloaded from trucks, executed, and buried, the Soviet state police in 1940 dug mass graves near the centre of a fenced in one square kilometer (0.6 mile square) thickly wooded section of the Katyn Forest beside the narrow winding access road.

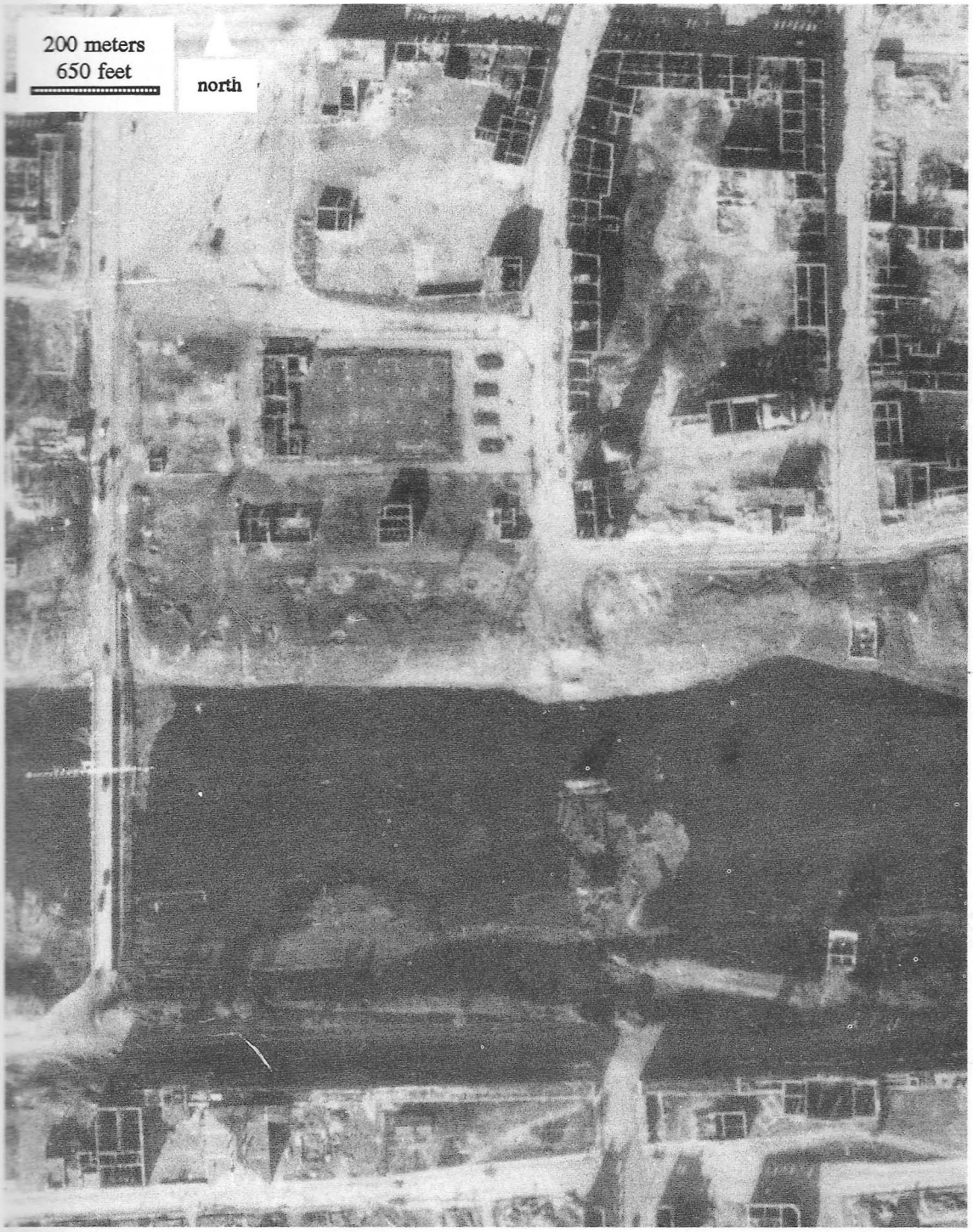


Photo 9 - **Oct.3,'43:** (left) Smolensk located 15 kilometers (10 miles) east of the gravesite. This is three weeks after there was heavy fighting in the area. The roofs are missing from almost every building, and vehicles are visible crossing the one rebuilt bridge.

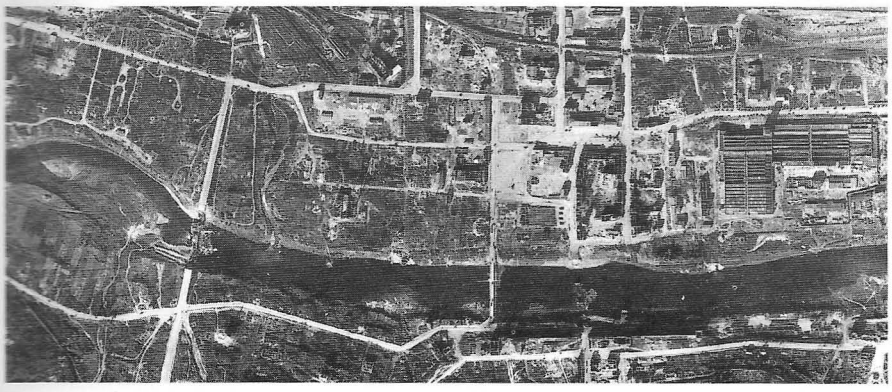


Photo 10 - October 3, '43: (left) Heavy fighting occurred in the Smolensk area in July, 1941 and again in September, '43. The burned out buildings are just a small indication of the devastation.

Chapter 4

Thousands of thyphus victims buried by British in Bergen Belsen

Bergen Belsen was established in April, '43 as a detention and transit camp. In 1944 from July to December, 1900 Jewish people from the camp emigrated to Israel. From September '44 to March '45 over 25,000 former inmates of Auschwitz and other camps arrived. In early 1945 an outbreak of thyphus spread through the camp killing thousands of inmates.

British troops arrived on April 15th, '45 to see thousands of emaciated corpses of thyphus victims. They immediately prevented anyone from leaving and earth moving machines were brought in to dig mass graves in the southern part of the camp beside the former crematorium.
(Ref.: *Encycl. of the Holocaust,* pages 185 to 190)

The sizes of the graves were:

1. One large pit measured 20 meters (65 feet) long and 7 meters (23 feet) wide, and held an unknown number of bodies, and
2. About four other pits each measured about 15 meters (50 feet) long and and 6 meters (20 feet) wide and also held an unknown number of bodies.

(measurements were taken from the air photo on page 20).

Inmates were moved from the southern part of the camp and sometime after April 25th flame-throwers burned the infected buildings.
(Ref.: Bloch, S., *Holocaust...in Bergen Belsen*)

Photo 1 - **About April 20th, 1945:** Emaciated bodies being thrown into one of the mass graves dug by the British. From this photo the grave appears to be about 3.5 meters deep and the walls are steep but they are not caving in.

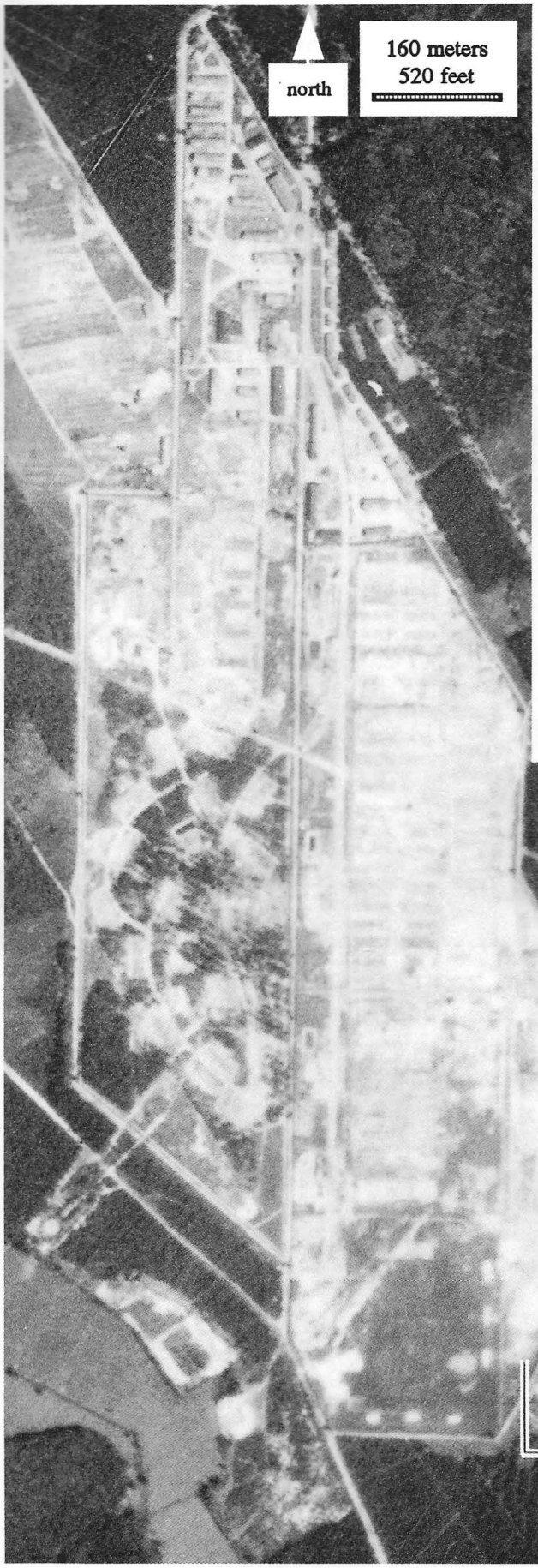


Photo 3 - **About April 20th, 1945:** (above)
One of the mass graves about to be covered with earth.

Photo 2 - **August 28, '45:** (left)
The Bergen Belsen camp. Ground scars remain from about 60 buildings that were destroyed. Records show that British troops brought in flame-throwers and in May burned the barracks to control the spread of thyphus.

To the right of the square field at the bottom of the photo mass graves had been filled in four months earlier. They are seen as irregular rectangular or round white patches.

Photo 4 - **April 25, 1945:** (above)
This is ten days after the British entered the camp and they have excavated mass graves to the right of the square block in the center of the photo. One large pit appears open. The smaller more symmetrical pits to the left of the fence could have been dug by the Germans.

Around the mass graves there are a lot of ground scars from vehicles moving earth around and four or five of the pits appear to have been covered with earth fill. The one large grave could be in the process of being filled with corpses. It measures 18 by 7 meters (66 by 23 feet) and has a pile of dirt 11 meters (35 feet) wide on either side. At least three vehicles are just to the north of the grave.

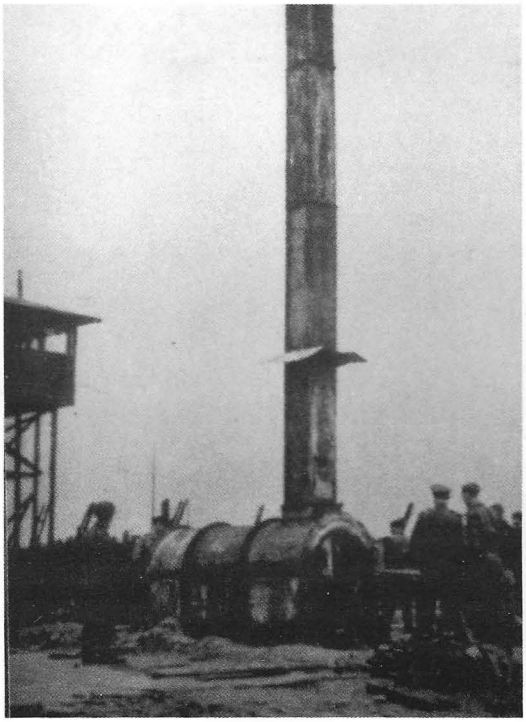
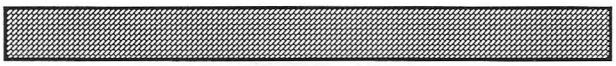
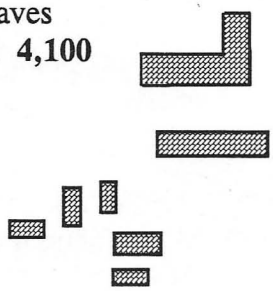
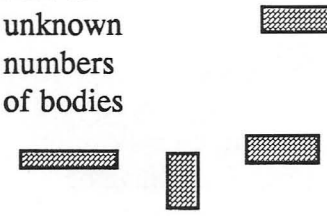


Photo 5 - **April, 1945:** (left)
The British inspecting the single open air crematorium in which the Germans were burning corpses.

Ref.: Photo 1, 3, and 5 from Bloch, S., *Holocaust In Bergen Belsen.*

Summary of Chapters 2, 3, and 4

Comparing the sizes of the mass graves at Hamburg, Katyn, and Bergen Belsen

Name:	Particulars:	Sizes of mass graves:
Hamburg	When excavating the wide graves dirt was piled on the sides. If the long trenches had been parallel to each other, at least 10 meters (30 feet) would have had to be left in between each trench to be able to pile this amount of excavated dirt. The depth of the graves is assumed to have been 3.5 meters (11 feet).	each of 4 graves held **10,000**  each grave was **130 meters (400 feet)** long by **16 meters (52 feet)** wide
Katyn	The average depth of the graves was about 3.5 meters. They had steep walls because the organic rich soil in the forest held together well. The bodies were neatly stacked in the graves to allow more room. It took the Germans two months to dig up or exhume 4,100 bodies.	7 graves held **4,100**  placed end to end the 7 graves were **96 meters (312 feet)** long by **6 meters (20 feet)** wide
Bergen Belsen	Earth was pushed out by a mechanical excavator to piles on either side of the graves. The graves were dug about 30 meters apart to allow room for depositing the earth fill. The depth of the pits was about 3.5 meters.	held an unknown numbers of bodies  one of the graves was **20 meters (65 ft)** long by **7 meters (23 feet)** wide

grave sizes needed to bury large numbers of corpses

Accepting the figure of 10 meters (33 feet) between the graves to hold the excavated dirt, then:

The area needed to bury 25,000 corpses is 100 x 100 meters (325 x 325 feet)

number of corpses	*grave size*
1,000	20 x 10 meters (65 x 32 feet)
25,000	100 x 100 meters (325 x 325 feet)
100,000	400 x 100 meters (1300 x 325 ft)

Chapter 5 . 1

1.5 million alleged gassed and cremated at largest extermination camp

Eleven of the most generally accepted allegations:

1. Auschwitz I was set up in 1940. Some of the first victims were Polish officers who were tied up and shot through the back of the head by a German who started the practice of shooting people this way.
(Ref.: *Central Commission for Investigation of German Crimes in Poland,* page 80-81).

2. Auschwitz I and Birkenau were each encircled by an outer chain of 50 to 60 watchtowers at a radius of 2 kilometers. The two circles almost touched at one point with only the railroad line in between.
(Ref: *McClelland, Roswell,* page 1)

3. One kilometer (5/8 of a mile) out from the barbed wire fences around the camps a chain of guard posts were guarded by SS men.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust,* page 113)

4. At the Birkenau train platform the majority were directed to the gas chambers and the remainder to forced labour.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust,* page 109)

5. At the two large Birkenau crematoriums victims were marched to the unchanging rooms and herded into gas chambers before prisoners took corpses to the crematorium.
(Ref.: *McClelland, Roswell,* page 11)

6. Each of two large Birkenau crematoriums could incinerate 85 bodies per hour or 2,000 per day. (Ref: *McClelland, Roswell,* page 11)

7. Each of the two large Birkenau crematoriums worked continuously to burn 175 bodies per hour or 4,200 per day.
(Ref.: *Sehn, J.*,page 137)

6. Coal and timber for operating the crematoriums were brought by road. (Ref.: *Sehn, J.*, page 137)

7. The bodies of all the Jews that were being gassed could not be burned, so in May, 1944 six huge pits were dug beside one of the smaller crematoriums and bodies were continuously burned in them from May to September. With prisoners helping many thousands of bodies were burned in the pits on piles of logs each day.
(Ref.: *Sehn, J.*, page 140. *Central Commission for Investigation of German Crimes in Poland,* page 88)

8. From March, '42 to September, '44 about 1,500,000 Jewish people, or about 1,700 per day, were gassed and cremated at Birkenau.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust,* page 117)

9. The few not sent to the gas chambers went to the disinfection facility, where they received a haircut, a shower, and a change of clothes before being assigned a barrack. In the labour camps the average life expectancy was a few months.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust,* page 109).

10. In Birkenau the *Auschwitz Fighting Group* started in 1943 to monitor activities in the camp and to organize escapes, sabotage, and political action while keeping in touch with other spy groups outside the camp.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust,* page 115)

11. The Soviet Red Army entered Auschwitz in January, '45 and found the Nazis had destroyed the crematoriums and gas chambers before they left.
(Ref.: *Central Commission....Poland,* page 91)

Chapter 5.1

Location Maps

Auschwitz work camps and I. G. Farben Industrial Complex

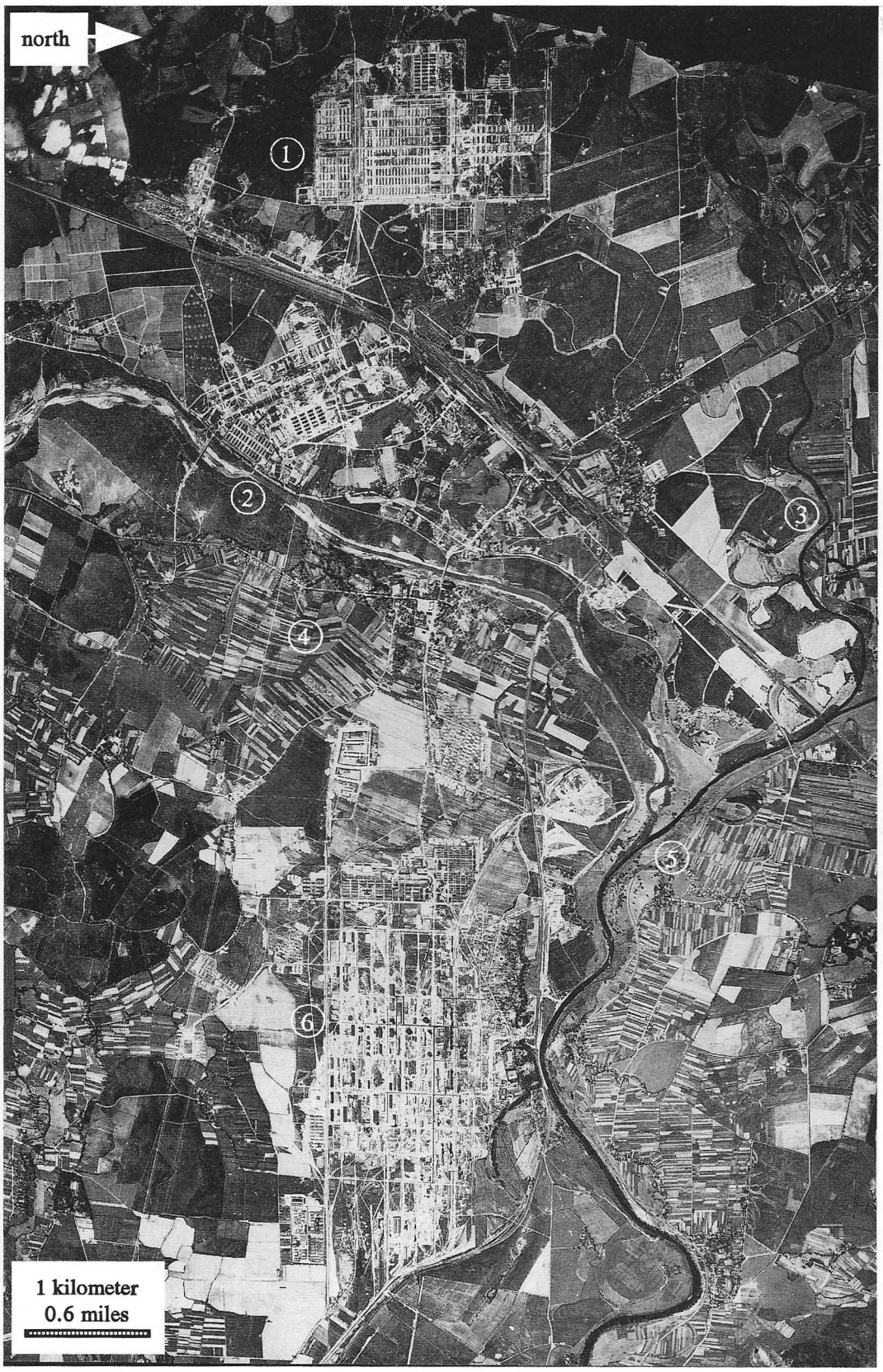


Photo 1; **June 26, 1944:**

Vistula River valley

(1) Auschwitz - Birkenau detention and work camp

(2) Auschwitz I detention and work camp

(3) Vistula River

(4) small farming sections of land

(5) junction of Vistula and Sola Rivers

(6) I. G. Farben synthetic oil and rubber complex

Ref.: Central Comm.....Poland pages 25 to 28.

Photo 2:
May 31st,
1944:

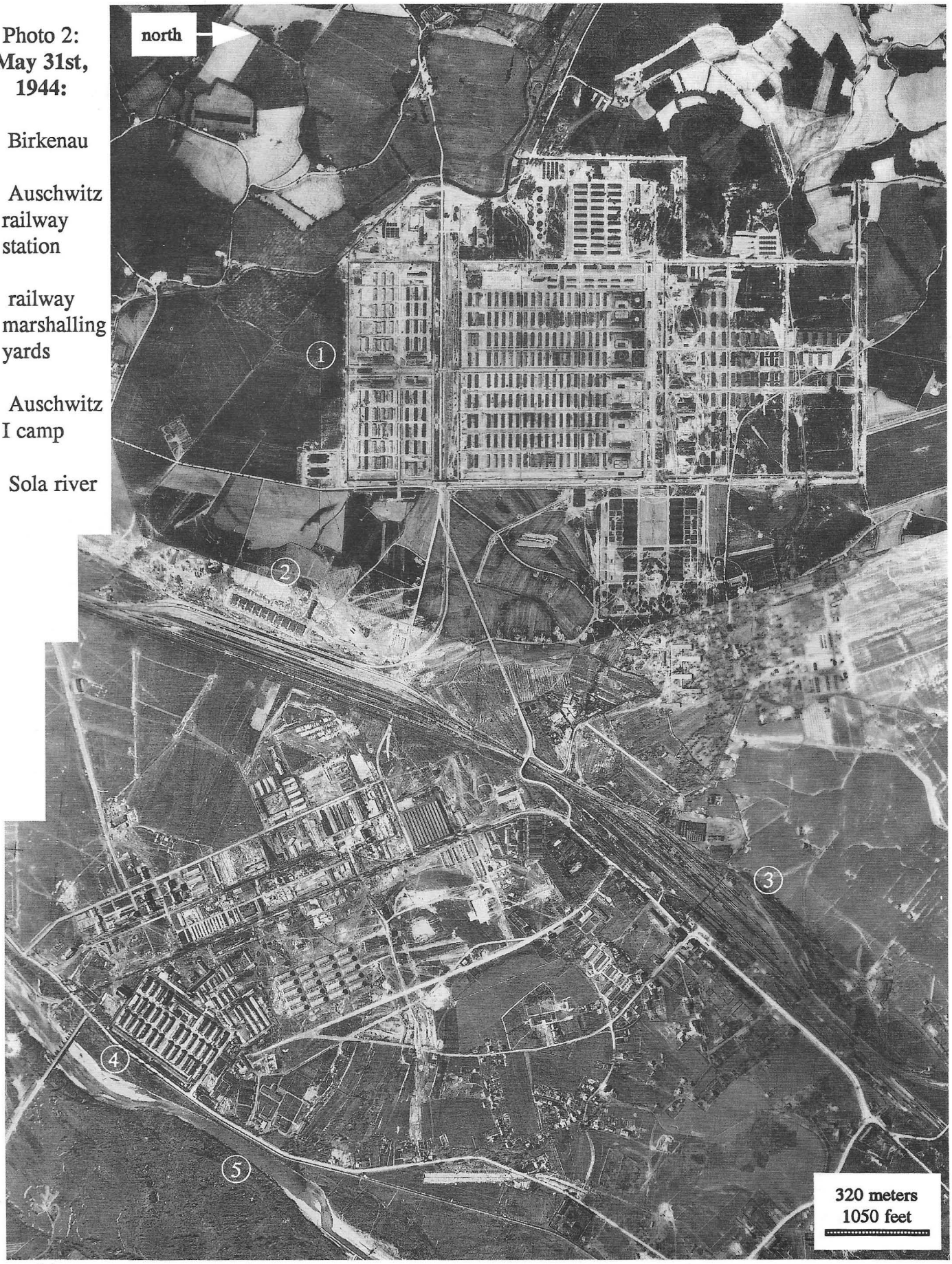
1 Birkenau

2 Auschwitz railway station

3 railway marshalling yards

4 Auschwitz I camp

5 Sola river



Chapter 5 . 2

The I. G. Farben synthetic oil and rubber complex

The I.G. Farben synthetic oil and rubber complex was one of the large construction projects started in 1940 and '41 to produce synthetic oil and rubber from coal together with benzine, liquid chlorine, and metals such as aluminum.

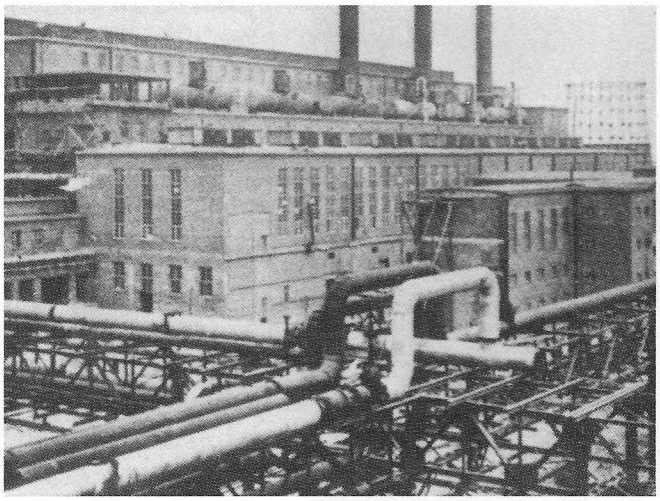
The approximately 100,000 civilians who worked at the plant from 1941 to '44 were engineers, chemists, mechanics, metal workers, construction workers, and labourers. The Auschwitz camp system was established in 1941 to supply labour and about 25,000 inmates worked at the complex.

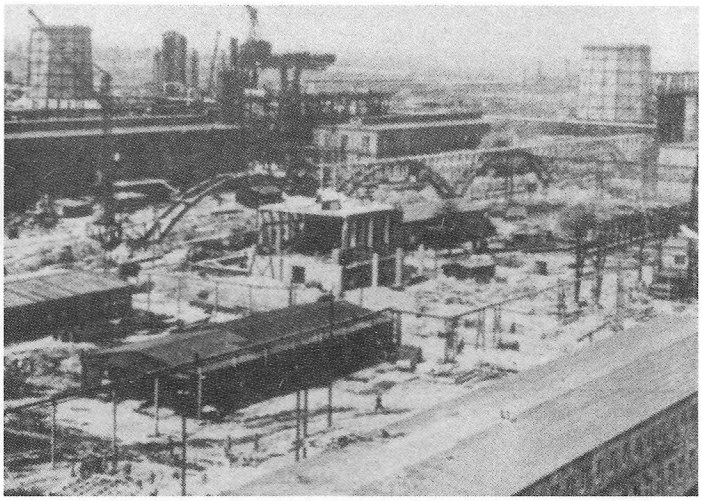
(Ref.: *Central Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes in Poland,* page 37)

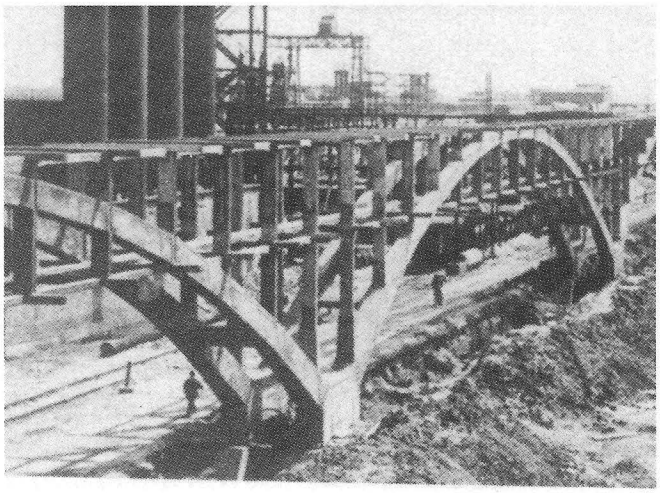
The first air photos were exposed on April 4th, 1944 and the earliest interpretation report on record is from June 9th, 1944 which describes the equipment most likely contained in each building and the amount of a particular product it could produce. The anticipated production was:

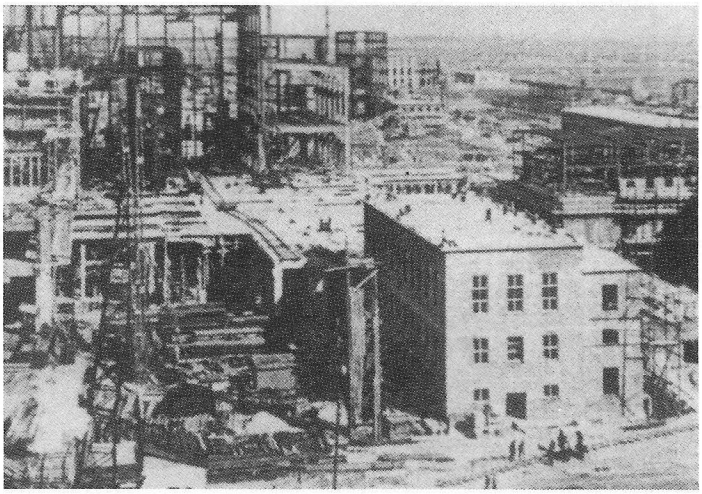
1. 150,000 tons per year of synthetic oil with equipment to increase that to 350,000 tons per year, or 50% of the largest producer at Blechhammer, Germany,
2. 20,000 tons per year of synthetic rubber equal to the largest producer at Huls, and
3. aluminum and liquid chlorine produced at the electrolytic plant, together with benzine.

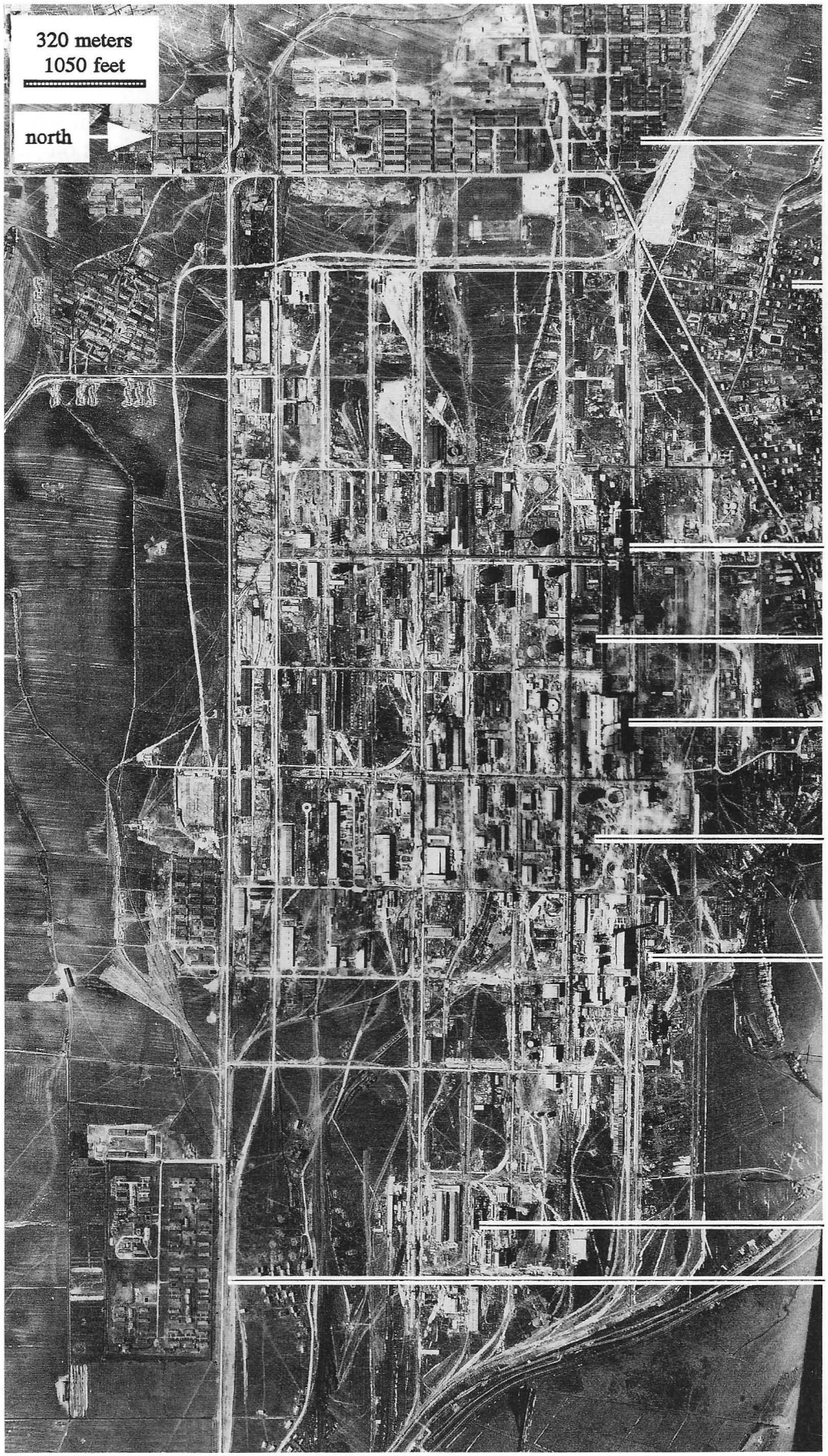
Photos: 1 (top left) power plant, 2 (top) & 3 (bottom left) synthetic rubber section, 4: synthetic oil area.











Location map
I. G. Farben

management and engineering offices

town of Dwory

the gas plant

synthetic oil section

main power house

synthetic rubber section

carbide plant

liquid chlorine and aluminum produced in electrolytic plant

Monowitz work camp

Photo 5 - **Apr. 4, '44**

May, 1943 map
(next page)

May, 1943 map accompanied a report dated January 21st, 1944 prepared before air photos were available

Map 1 - **May, 1943** (on next page):

Following are a few sentences of a 4 page January 21, '44 report written by American military officers from information which had been supplied by spies in the I.G. Farben industrial plant area sometime after May, '43:

"We do not have air photos of this plant. Ground reports make it possible to say a very large chemical works and a substantial sized synthetic rubber plant has been constructed....If there is a synthetic rubber plant producing at the rate of 20,000 tons per year (some reports indicate output as high as 40,000 tons) the target is well worth attacking.

"After the area has been photographed interpreters will be able to judge whether intelligence reports of large scale buna production are valid. Photography will determine how much each of the buildings are producing....All that is available at present is a rough plan drawn from memory from intelligence sources which describes the location of several main buildings."

Taken from:
Aiming Point Report, January 21st, '44.

Evidence shows that before January, '44 the military in England were receiving spy reports from the Auschwitz camp area about the industrial operations

April, 9th, 1944 map
(page after next)

April 9th, 1944 map was drawn using the April 4th, '44 air photos and accompanied a six page comprehensive report dated June 20th

Map 2 - **April 9,'44** (on page after next):

The report starts:

"This report has been prepared from interpretation of air photographs and a consideration of information from available ground sources....The present equipment points to an output about half that of Blechhammer....Gas capacity is judged by the size of the gas plant, and there are 12 gas purification stalls instead of 26 at Blechhammer....The ultimate capacity is therefore about 350,000 tons per year."

The report stated what equipment each building contained and what function the building served in the production of oil, rubber, or other products.

Descriptions from this same interpretation report are three pages over:

Taken from:
Interpretation Report No.D.389.
June 9th, 1944.

Evidence shows that before June 9th, 1944 air photo interpreters in Britain had recognized what each building in the industrial area was used for and how much of a product it could produce

Map - May, 1943

to accompany

Aiming Point Report IV.D.4.

21 January, 1944

Key to Sketch
I.G. Farben, Oswiecim, Silesia.
(synthetic rubber)

Camps

2 camp-various nationalities
3 camp-Polish & Czech workers
4 camp-French workers
5 camp-white collar workers
6 camp-Hitler youth
7 camp-punishment for recalcitrant workers
8 camp-Ukrainian workers
9 camp-Polish & Czech workers
10 concentration camp for Poles, Jews, Czechs, etc.

Synthetic Oil Plant

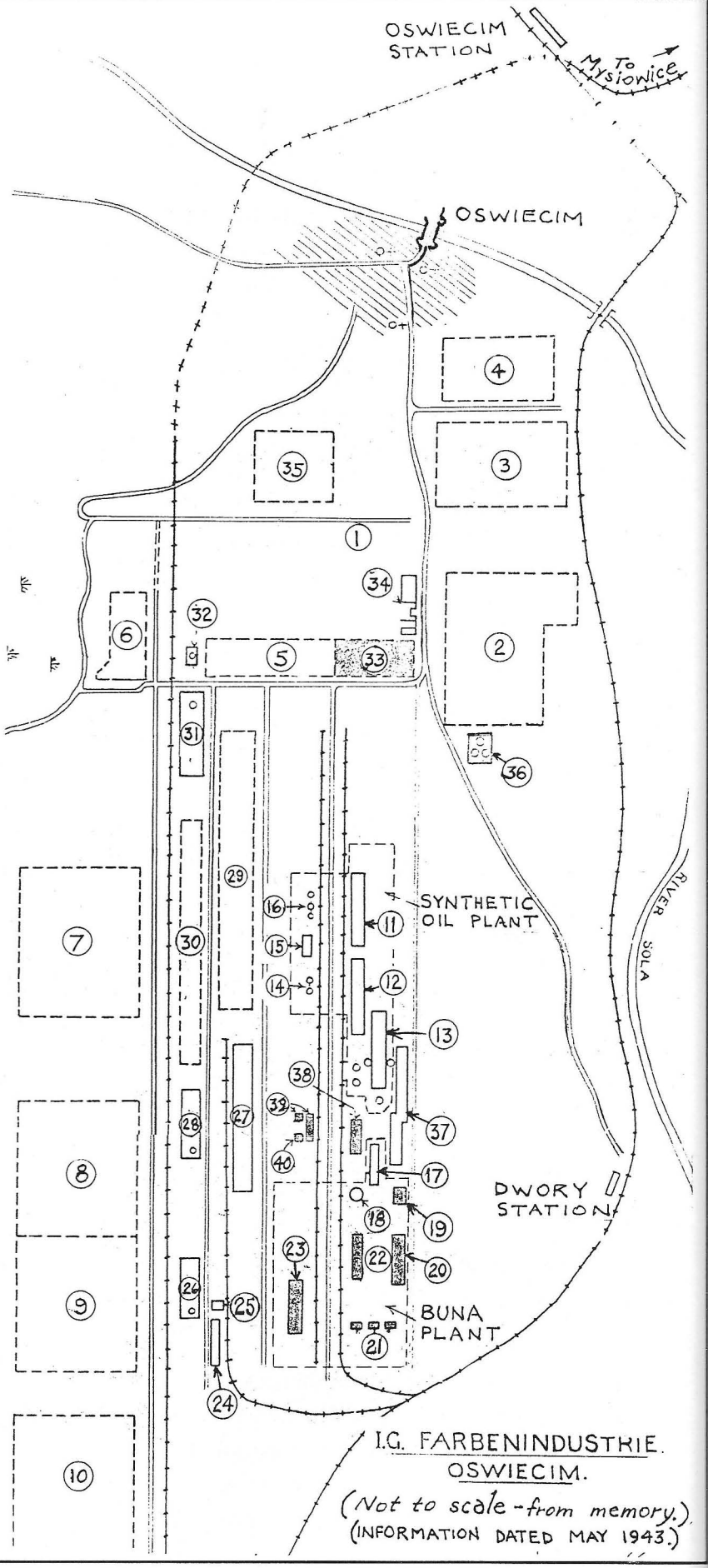
11 methanol plant
12 methanol plant
13 gas plant, holders, compressor
14 methanol filtration towers
15 suspected laboratory

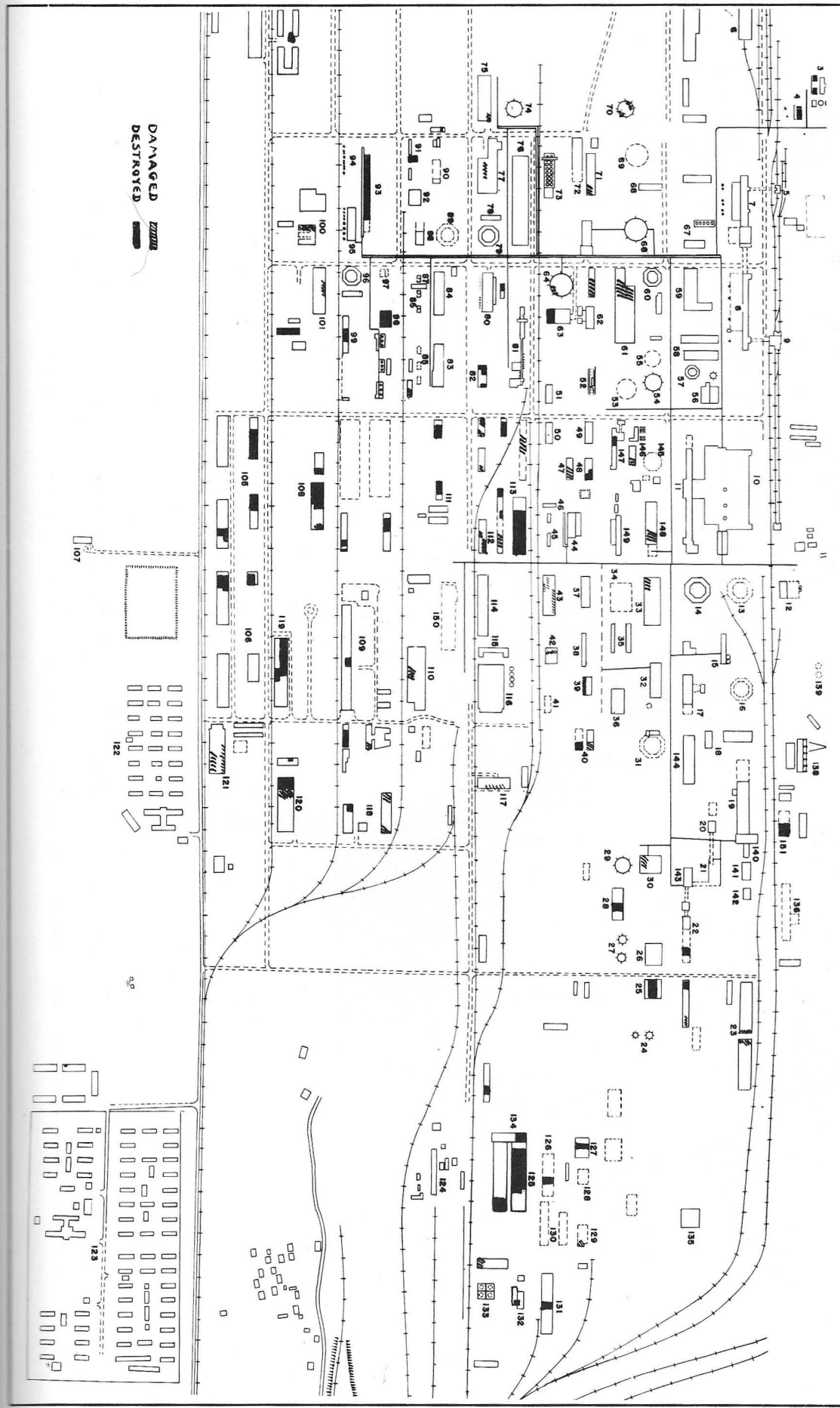
Buna Rubber Plant

17 workshop
18 large gas holder
19 carbide furnace, tall chimney
20 carbide factory
21 buildings helping buna output
22 buna plant
23 buna plant

Miscellaneous Buildings

24 storage-large electrical gear
25 storage-small electrical gear
26 boiler house
27 storage-plant equipment
28 boiler house
29 buildings under construction
30 construction workshops
31 boiler house
33 plant construction offices
34 garage and fire department
35 barracks-white collar workers
36 main boiler house
37 main transformer station
38 plant operations offices
39 offices





Map drawn from 4 April, 1944 air photo coverage

of

Oswiecim Synthetic Rubber and Oil Plant

to accompany

Interpretation Report No.D. 389. 9 June, 1944

Locality: Oswiecim (Auschwitz)

Sortie: 4 April, 1944
Photo prints: 4028-4053

Scale:

1 inch = 900 feet (Approximately)

0 500 1000
feet (approx.)

(1 centimeter = 110 meters)

Interpreters used their knowledge of industrial buildings to describe the gas plant

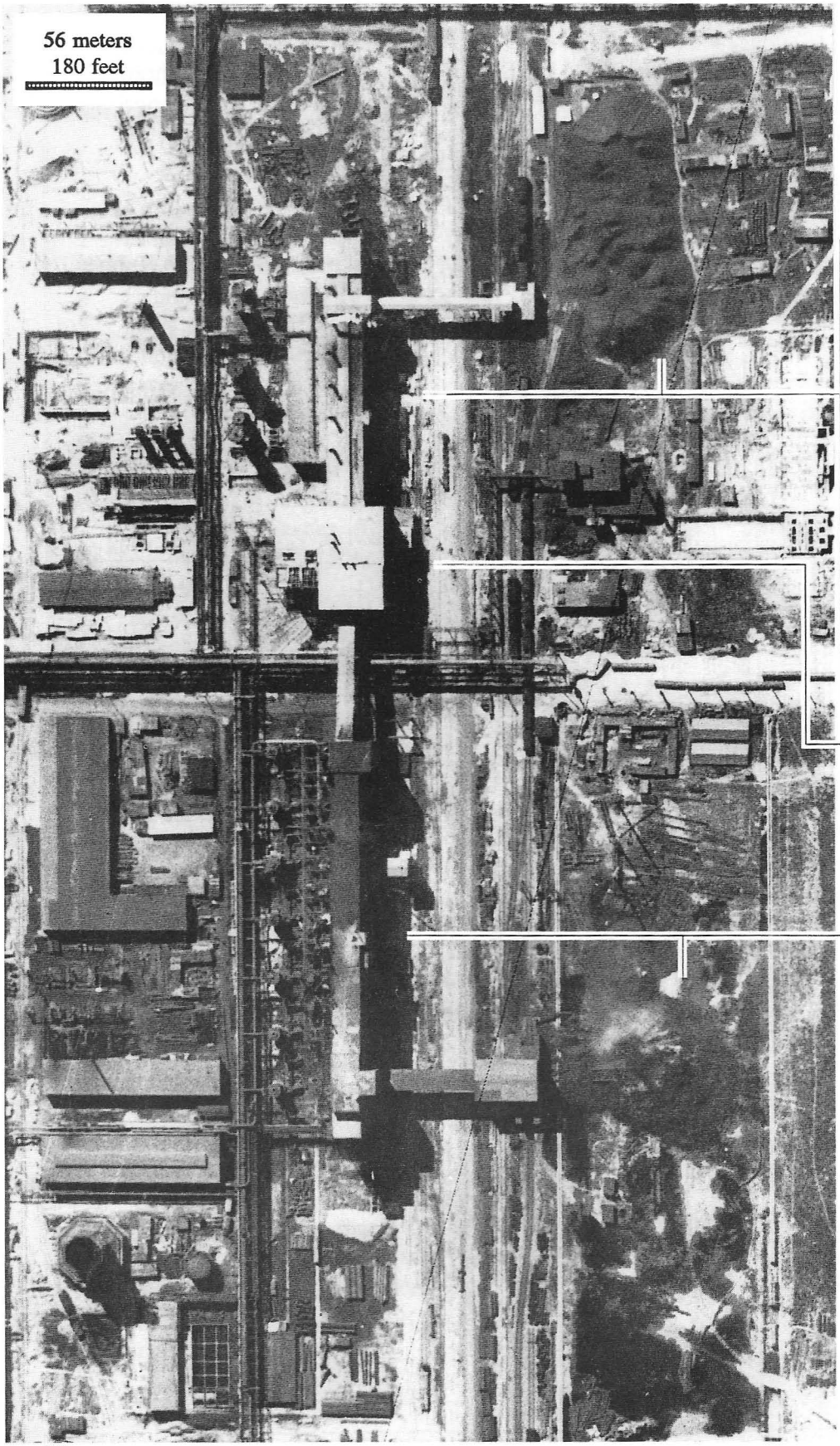


Photo 6 - **April 4,'44:**

A few sentences of the detailed description of the gas plant in the **June 9th, '44** interpretation report:

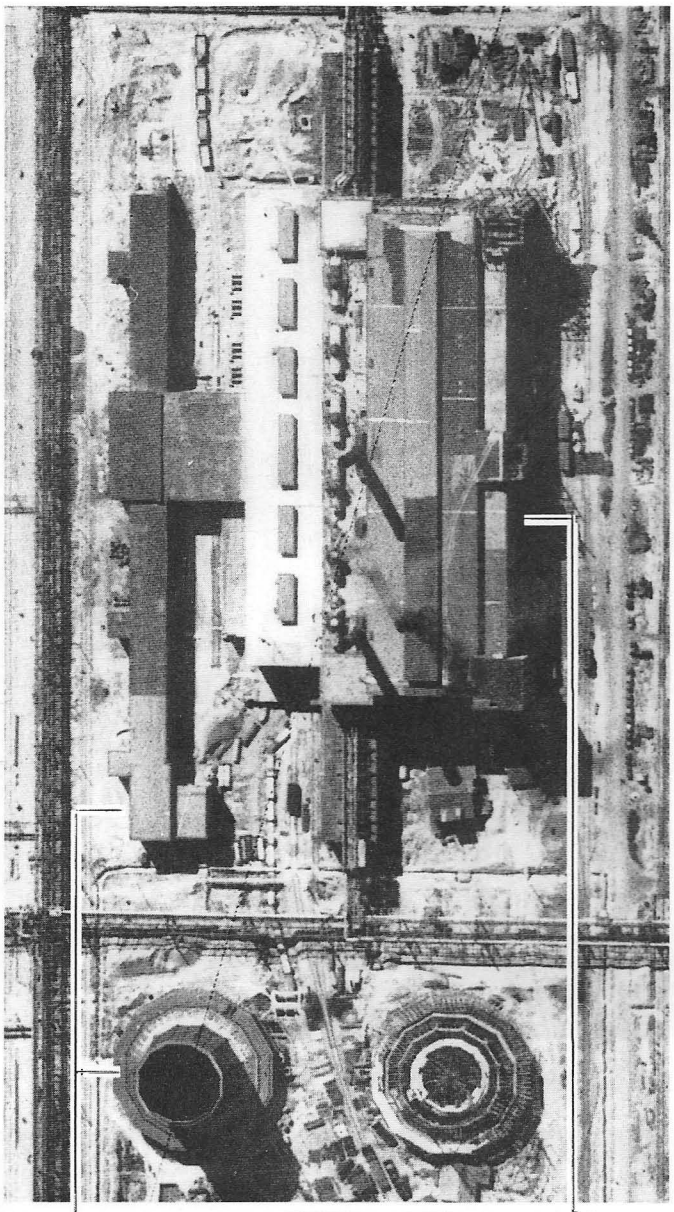
"The plant provides gas for the synthetic oil section. One plant is 140 meters long and is fed from a coalpile. Three of the retorts are roofed over and the tar extractors are in position. One chimney is omitting white smoke, showing the retort is in use.

"A square section of the building most likely houses coke crushers and screens.

"The second plant is 150 meters long and is fed by a conveyor from a pile of coal in a bunker beside a rail spur. It's served by a blower house and cooled by a pump house and tower.

"Gas is passed to the raw gas holder, the hydrogen sulphide removal plant, and the compressor plant (before going to the refinery for the production of oil)."

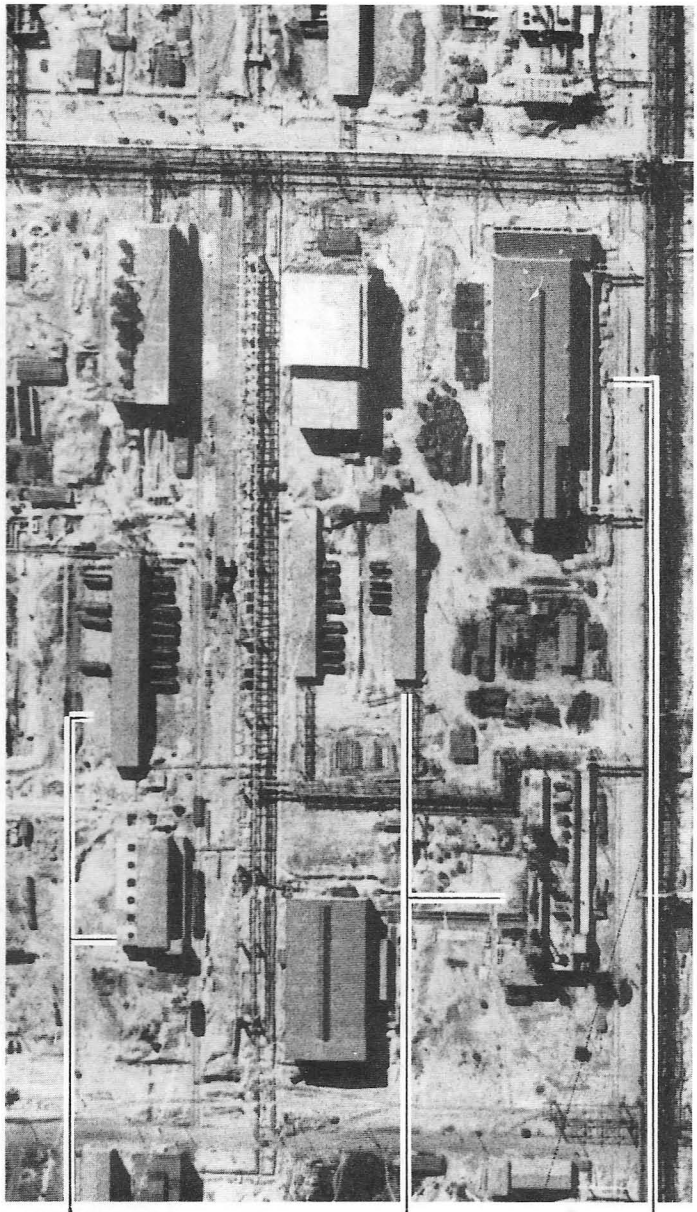
Even future construction plans to expand production could be recognized in air photos



"The boiler house is connected by a bridge to the switching and transformer yard. One of two large cooling towers is complete.

"In the boiler house and generator building the central of 3 chimneys is smoking, and it is clearly intended to build 2 more. An intake to supply coal from a bunker to the boilers is under construction.

Photo 7 - **April 4, '44:** (Scale: same as photo 4) Taken from **June 9, '44** interpretation report:



"There is a resemblance between the buildings of the acrylonitrile plant and those at Huls and Schkopau.

"The polymeriz-ation plant reactor house and stills are in operation.

"The reactor house measures 280 by 75 feet (85 by 23 meters)."

Photo 8 - **April 4, '44:** (Scale = same as photo 2, 1 centimeter = 28 meters, 1 inch = 225 feet)

Chapter 5 . 3

Auschwitz I - a camp surrounded by roads, towns, and houses

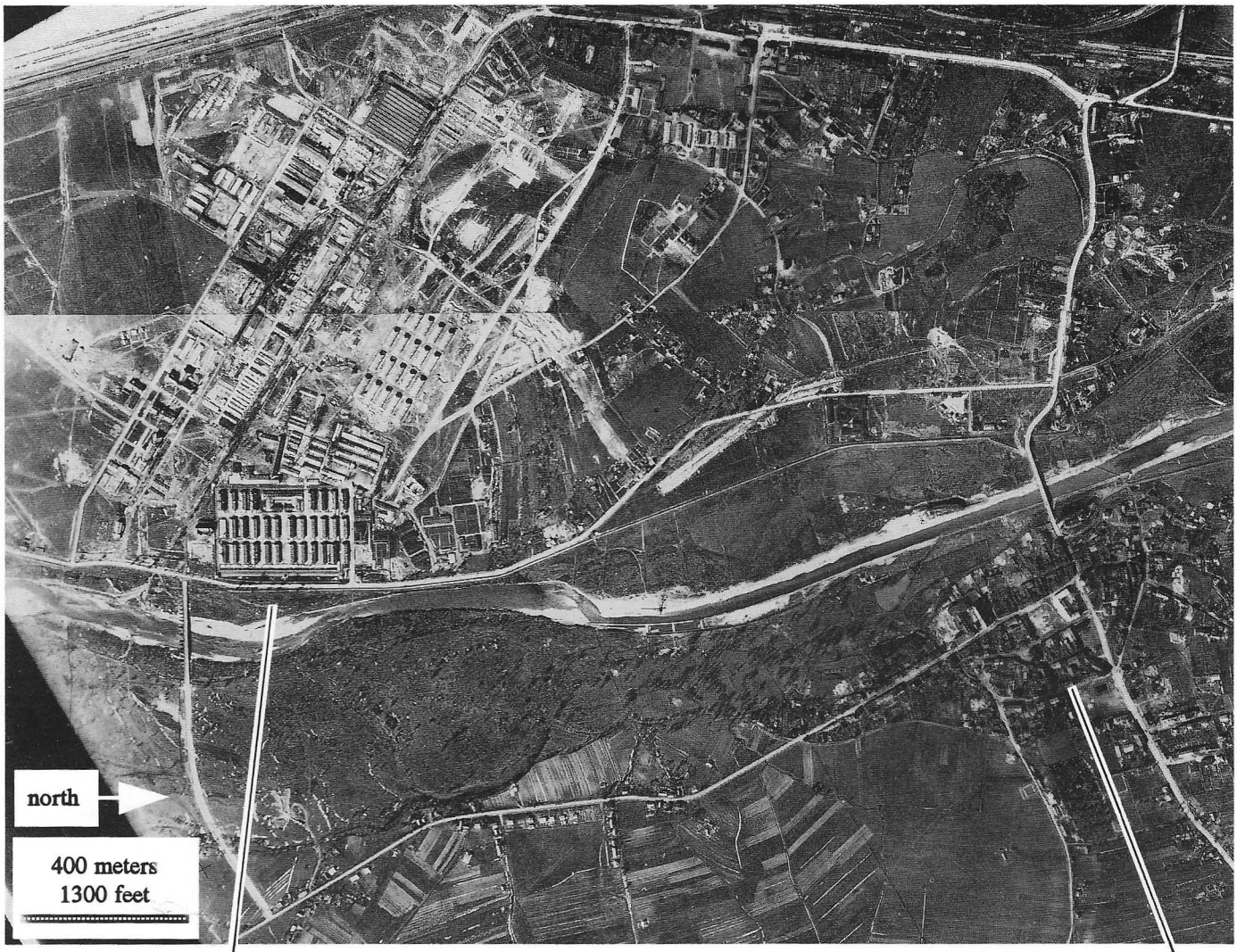


Photo 1 - **April 4,'44:** (above)
Auschwitz I in relation to surrounding villages, towns, and roads. No gates occur on the roads.

Photo 2 - **April 4,'44:**
Close up of houses across the river from Auschwitz I at Stare Stawy village which had a good view of the camp.

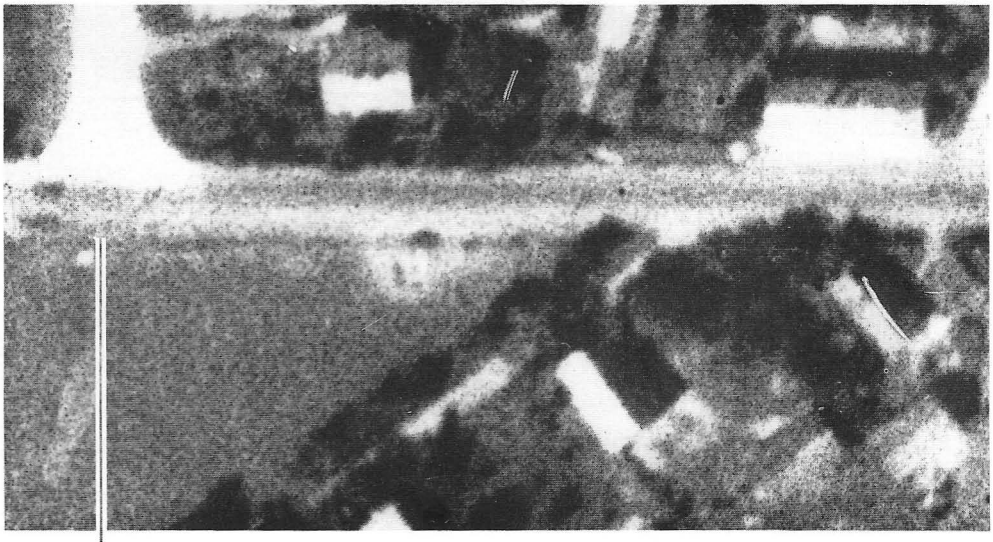
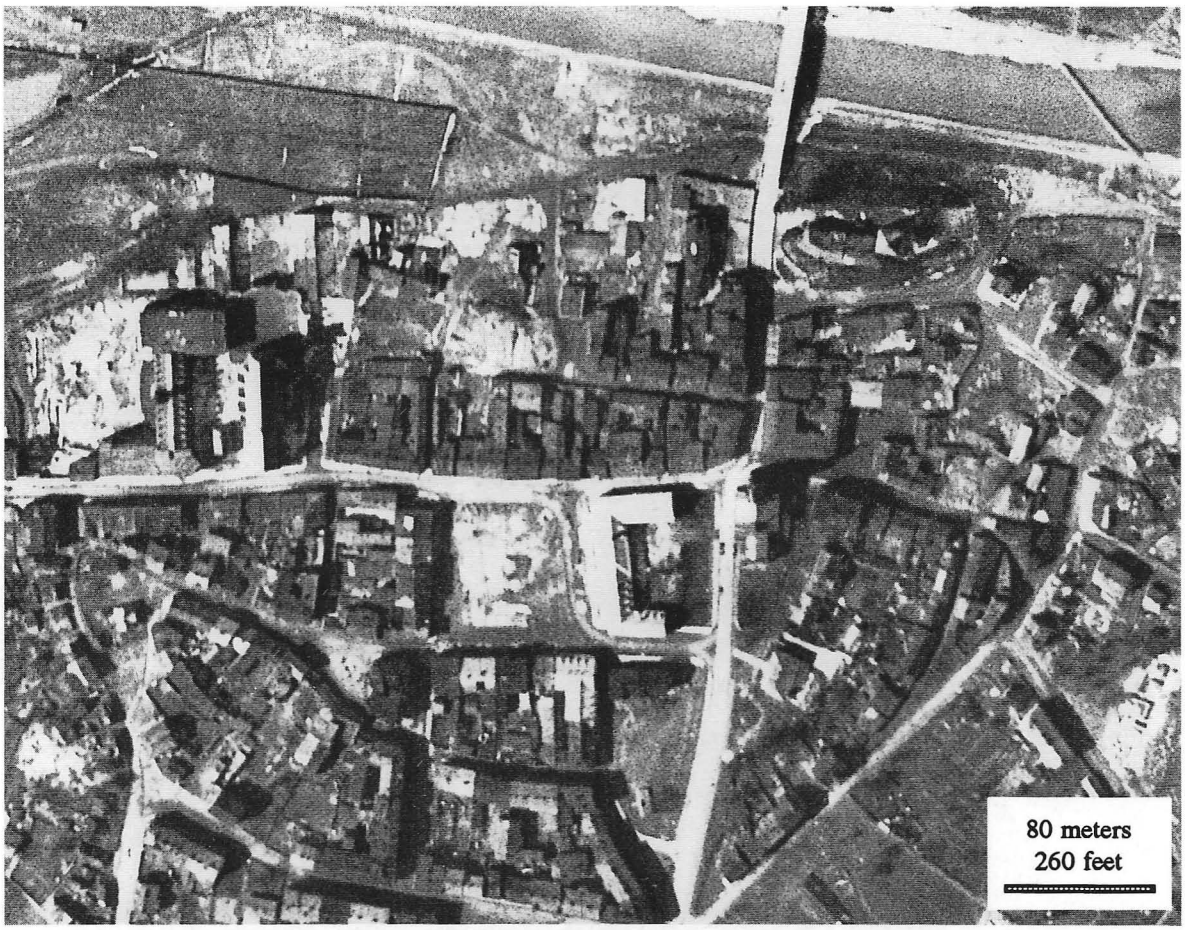
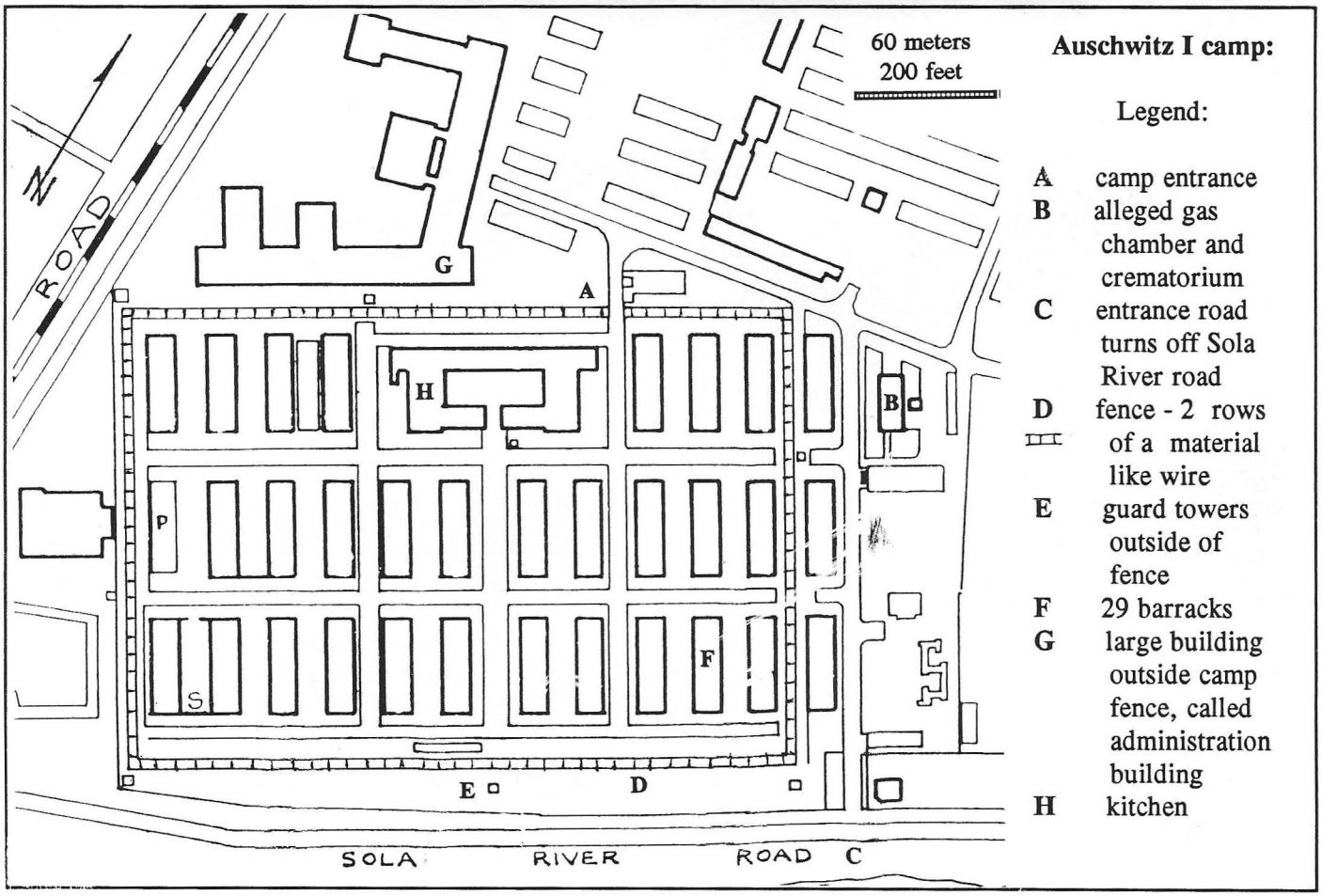


Photo 3 - **April 4,'44:** Oswiecim in Polish, or Auschwitz in German. Just to the right of the main crossroads in the center of town is a large church that has a 20 meter (65 foot) high spire that casts a long shadow. The 1944 population was 12,000. (Ref.: *Central Commission.. .Poland,* 31)





Auschwitz I camp:

Legend:

- **A** camp entrance
- **B** alleged gas chamber and crematorium
- **C** entrance road turns off Sola River road
- **D** fence - 2 rows of a material like wire
- **E** guard towers outside of fence
- **F** 29 barracks
- **G** large building outside camp fence, called administration building
- **H** kitchen

Auschwitz I - a group of camps and light industry buildings

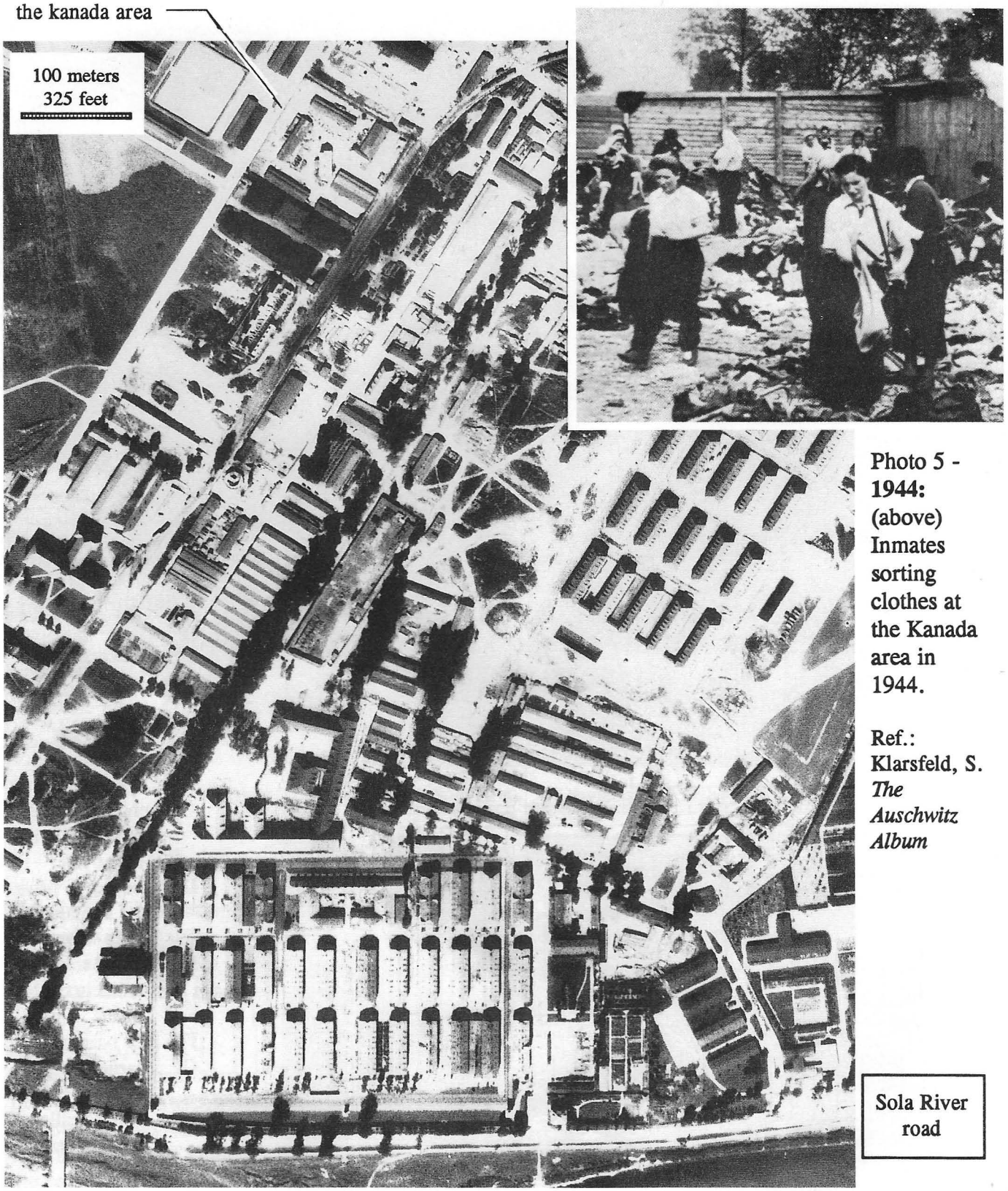
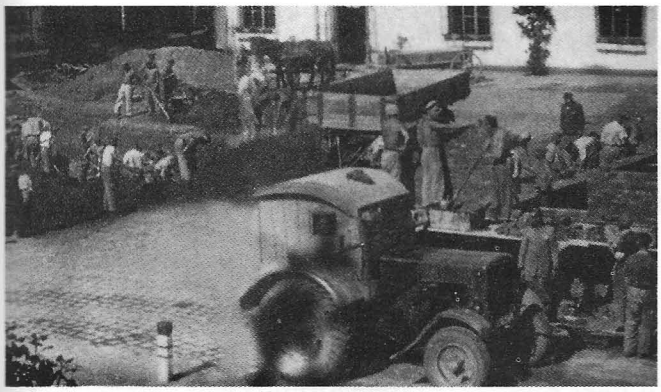


Photo 5 - **1944:** (above) Inmates sorting clothes at the Kanada area in 1944.

Ref.: Klarsfeld, S. *The Auschwitz Album*

Photo 4 - **August 25,'44:** Auschwitz I was the only camp in the area surrounded by a fence, as other housing barracks had no watchtowers or fences.

Photo 8 - **1943:** (below) Workers doing renovations at the kitchen during early 1943. (Ref.: Auschwitz archives, Oswiecim, Poland).



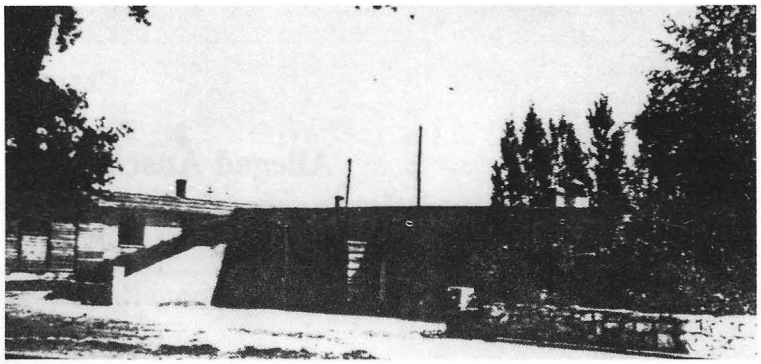


Photo 7 - **1945:** (above) Alleged crematorium and gas chamber. (Ref.: Pressac, *Auschwitz...chambers.* Pg 144)

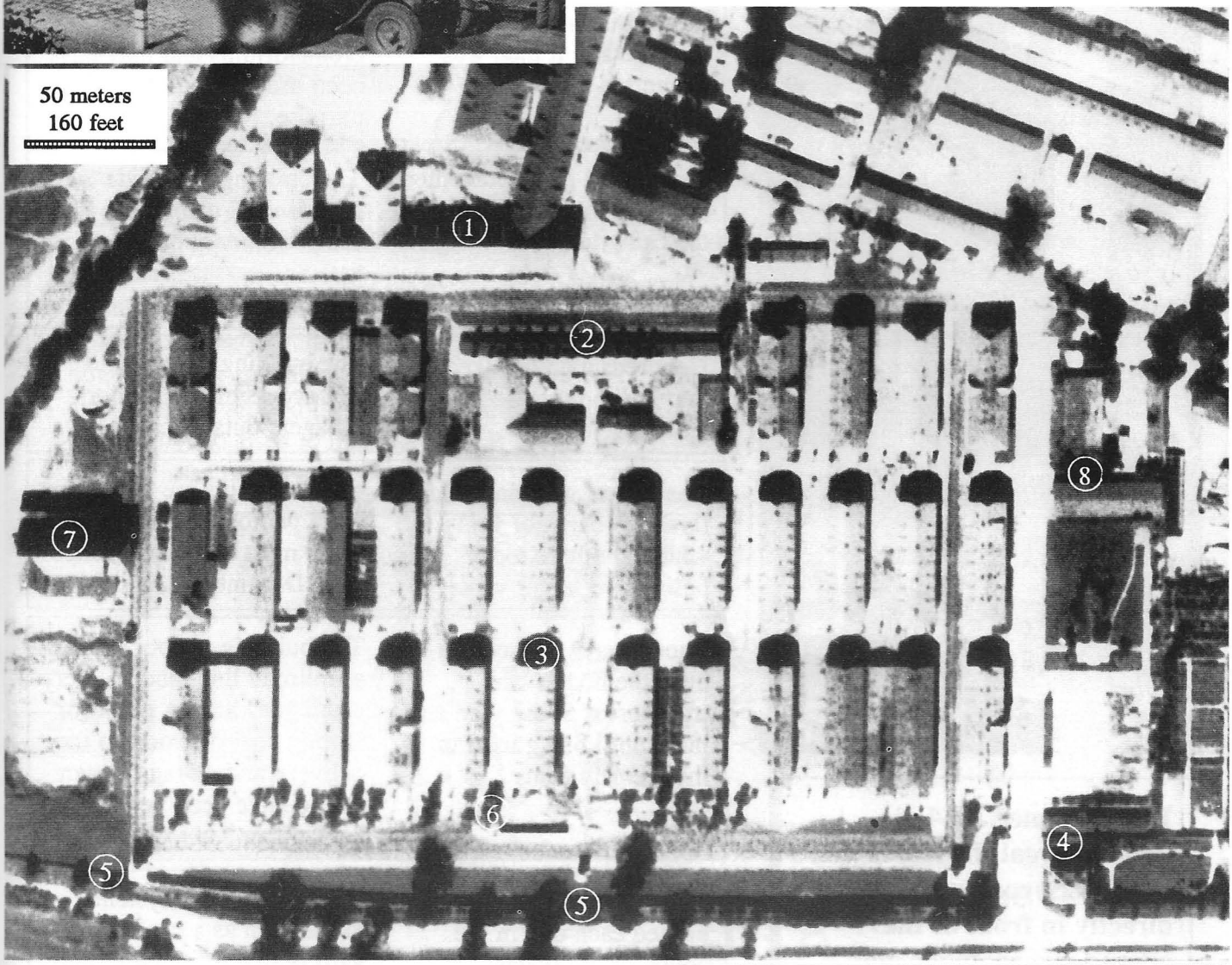
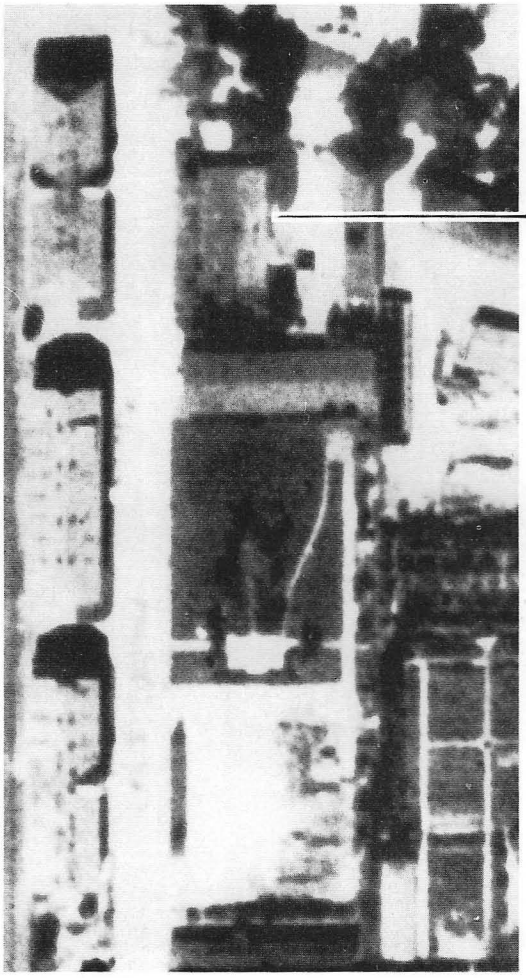


Photo 6 - **August 25,'44:** The camp entrance road turned off the Sola River road and passed two meters (6 feet) in front of the alleged former crematorium and gas chamber. There were no gates on the road from the Sola River bridge to the camp entrance. The alleged former gas chamber and crematorium had two visible dots on it's roof, no fence, and no coal storage yard. Outside the camp fence were 9 guard towers. The alleged gallows just below the kitchen are not visible in the photo.

1	administration building
2	kitchen
3	sleeping barracks
4	entrance road
5	guard towers outside fence
6	swimming pool inside fence
7	theatre
8	alleged gas chamber & crematorium

Alleged Auschwitz I gas chamber - Eye witness accusations versus what 1944 air photos reveal



Four summer 1944 air photos reveal the Auschwitz I entrance road passed directly in front of the alleged gas chamber and crematorium which had no chimney, two dots on the roof, no coal storage yard, and therefore does not appear to have been designed as a crematorium

Allegations of eye witnesses:	What 1944 air photos reveal:
The experimental gas chamber was used until the larger Birkenau ones came into use and it then was converted to a bomb shelter	The building is small, square, flat roofed, has no chimney like the Birkenau crematoriums and may have been used for another purpose.
Fences and gates prevented access from people outside the camp to the building	The building is outside the Auschwitz I camp, and the camp entrance road has no gate and passes 3 meters (9 feet) in front of the building
Hundreds a day walked into the room to be gassed	The building was visible and accessible by road to villagers outside camp
Gas pellets were inserted through four roof vents which are there today beside two larger vents	Only two dots are visible in 1944 photos. The four roof vents must have been added after December 21st, 1944
Enough coal or wood to burn the bodies was transported to the yard and piled until being used in the crematoriums	The building is not close to a railroad line, and the very small yard has no room for storing coal or wood so the delivery and storage system would have been very inefficient
Thousands of bodies were burned each day in the crematorium ovens	No fuel delivery system exists such as a coal piling yard beside train tracks and there is no conveyor
A ten meter high chimney which is there today expelled smoke from the crematorium	In the Dec., '44 photos no chimney is visible on top of or beside the building. If it is there now it must have been constructed after 1945

Chapter 5 . 4

Evidence shows C.I.A. Auschwitz report based on altered air photos

"Photographic evidence" of Holocaust alleged in American C.I.A. Report

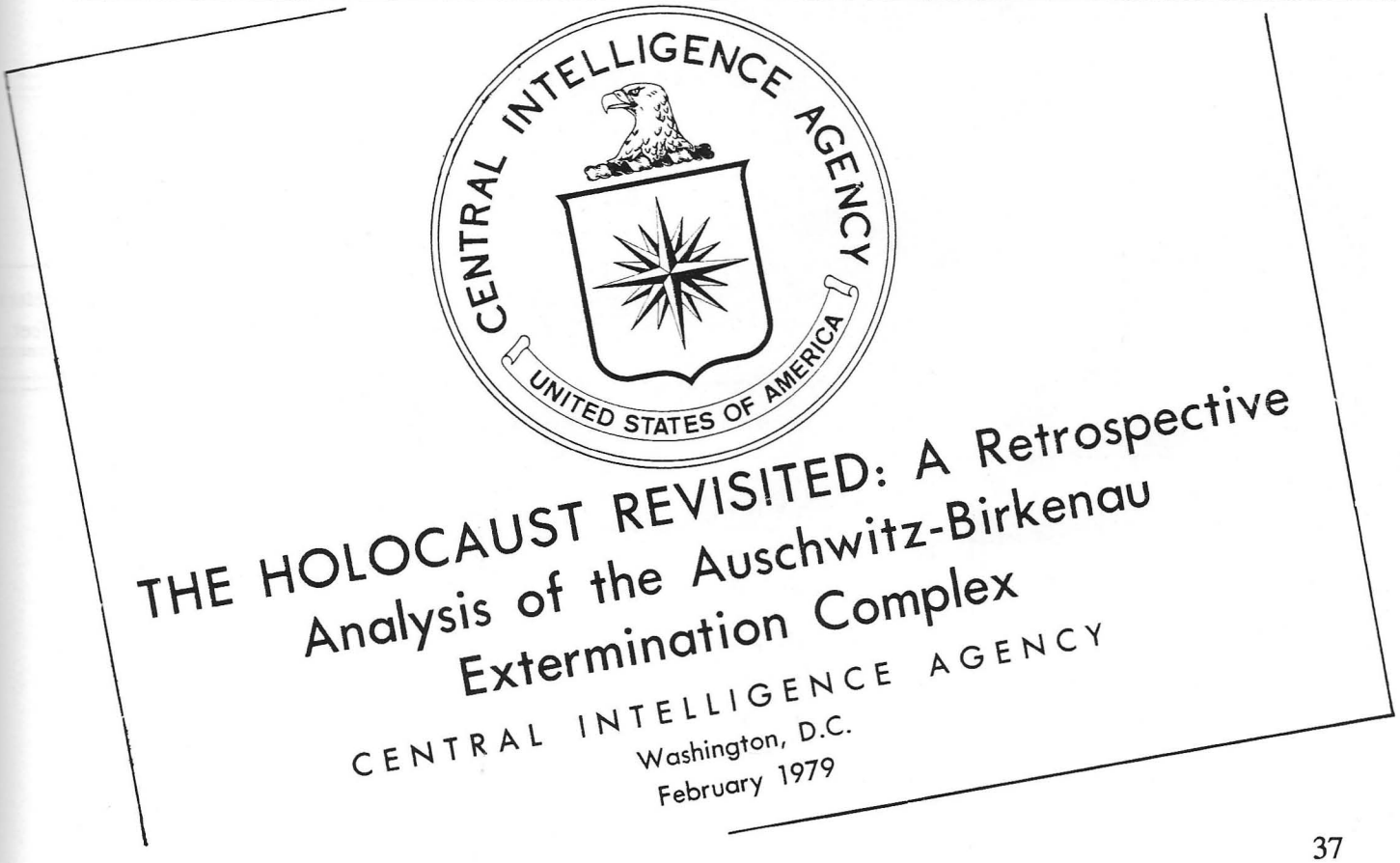
In 1979 the American Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) released *The Holocaust Revisited*, a report based on the study of newly discovered 1944 aerial photos of the Auschwitz camps. Pictures in the 19 page booklet were widely publicized as photographic evidence of the 'holocaust'.

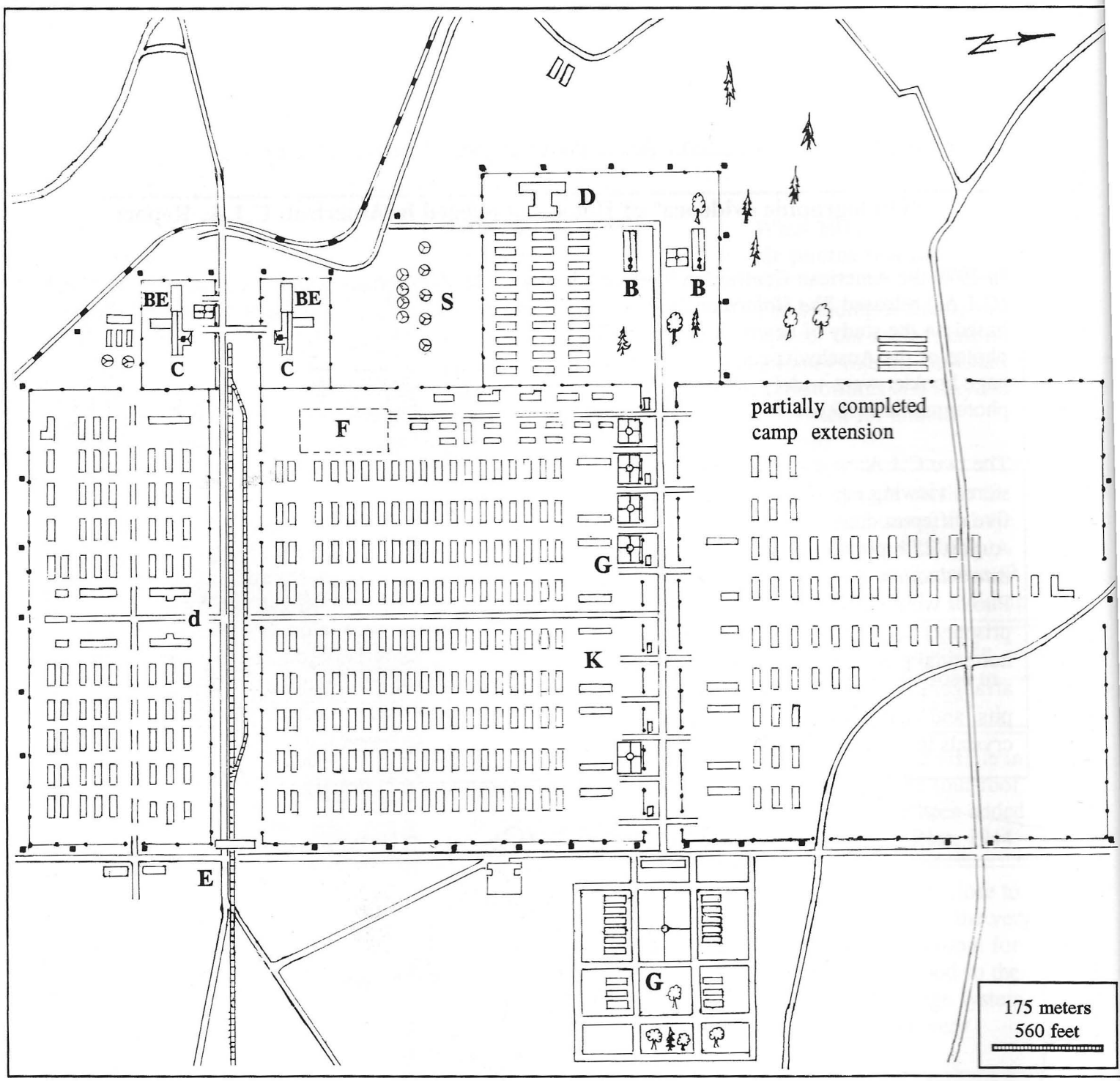
The two C.I.A. workers had used magnifying and stereo viewing equipment to study air photos from five different dates in 1944, and they concluded the August 25th photos showed clear evidence of *"the extermination operations in progress"* at Birkenau. Photos were shown of what they interpreted as prisoners being marched to a gas chamber, homicidal gas chambers, special security arrangements around the crematoriums, cremation pits, and vents used to insert Zyklon B crystals in subsurface gas chambers.

In 1979 the air photo negatives were released from the C.I.A. to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. for public viewing.

The problem is to discover whether the images on the air photos can be explained as something on the ground, or whether there is proof that at least some of them were marked on the 1944 air photo negatives.

Evidence will be presented to show that every mark which the authors of the C.I.A. report used to conclude that homicidal gas chambers were in operation on the August 25th photos had been added to the photos after they were exposed in 1944.





Birkenau detention and work camp - Legend:

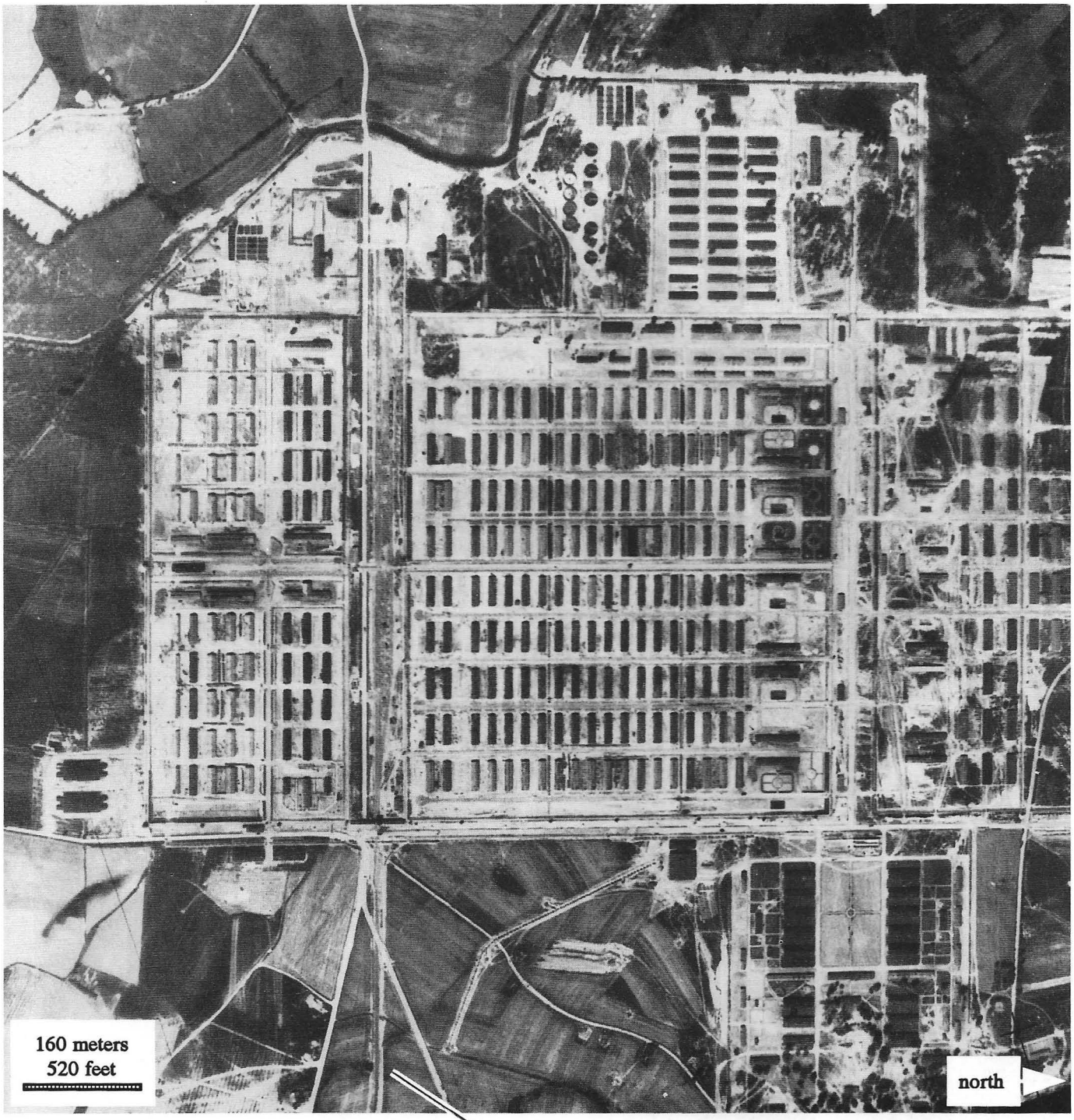
railroad tracks	
E	entrance gate
roads	
ditch	
wire fence and posts	
guard towers	

S	sewage tanks
K	kitchens
G	gardens
F	athletic playing field
D	disinfection facility
d	two disinfection facilities

alleged murder facilities

C	crematoriums 1 and 2
BE	1 meter (3 feet) high building extensions
B	2 large buildings

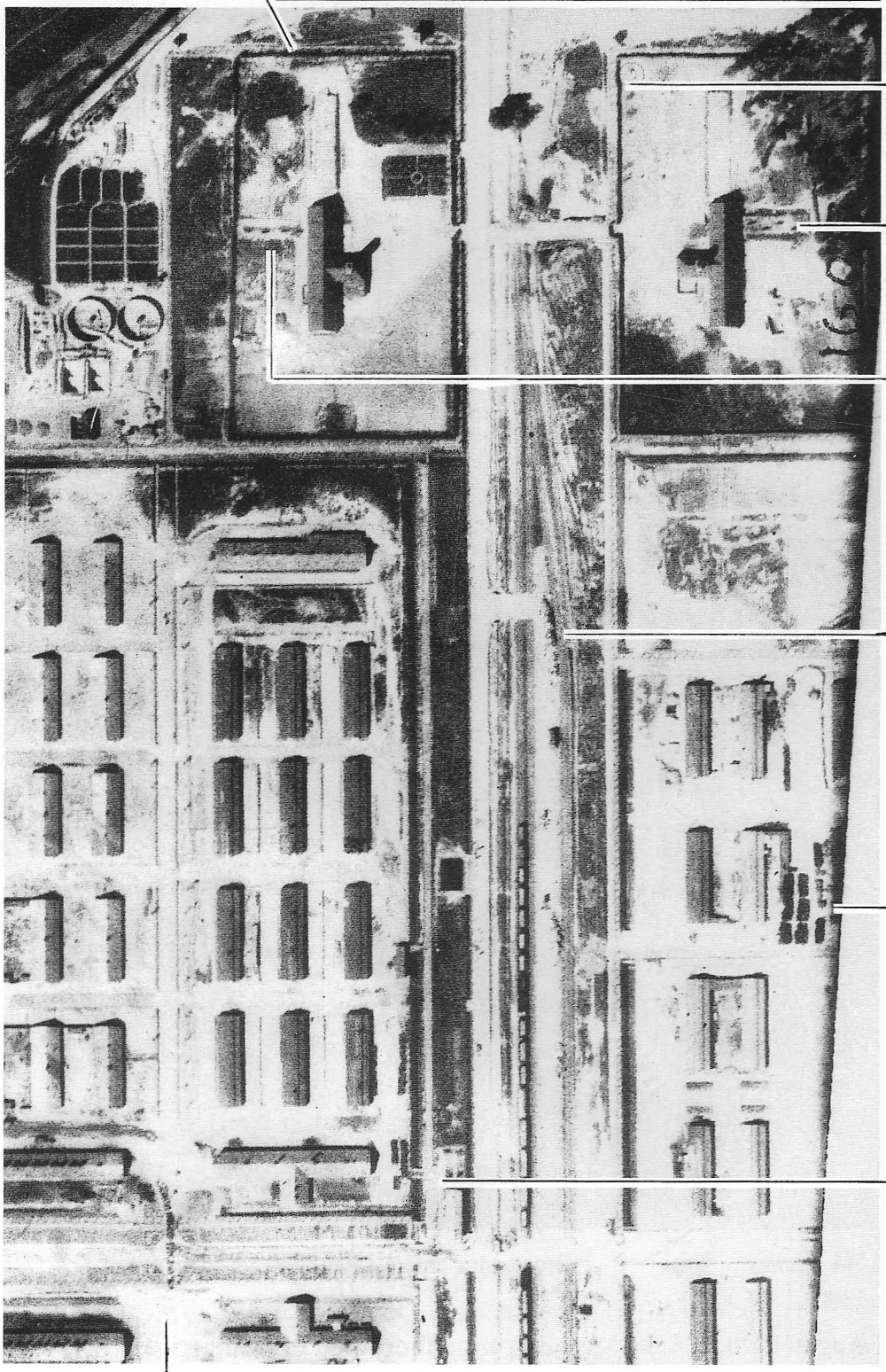
August photo showed only southern 1/3 of Birkenau



◄ exposed in Aug. 25,'44 photos ► railroad spur enters camp through main gate

Photo 1 - **May 31,'44:** On August 25th, '44 the Mosquito aircraft exposed the southern 1/3 of Birkenau on three separate photos - numbers 3184, 3185, and 3186. On the opposite page is number 3185. The three photos are relatively clear but are slightly over-exposed.

Marks on August 25th, 1944 photos said to be evidence of "homicidal gassings"...



Descriptions of marks in C.I. A. Report

"special security arrangements"

"four vents used to insert Zyklon B crystals into the subsurface gas chamber"

"prisoners being marched towards open gate at gas chamber and crematorium II" (referred to in this report as crematorium 1)

"groups of prisoners standing formation"

"prisoners undergoing disinfection"

Photo 2 - **August 25, '44:**

are black in contrast to the grey shades in this September photo

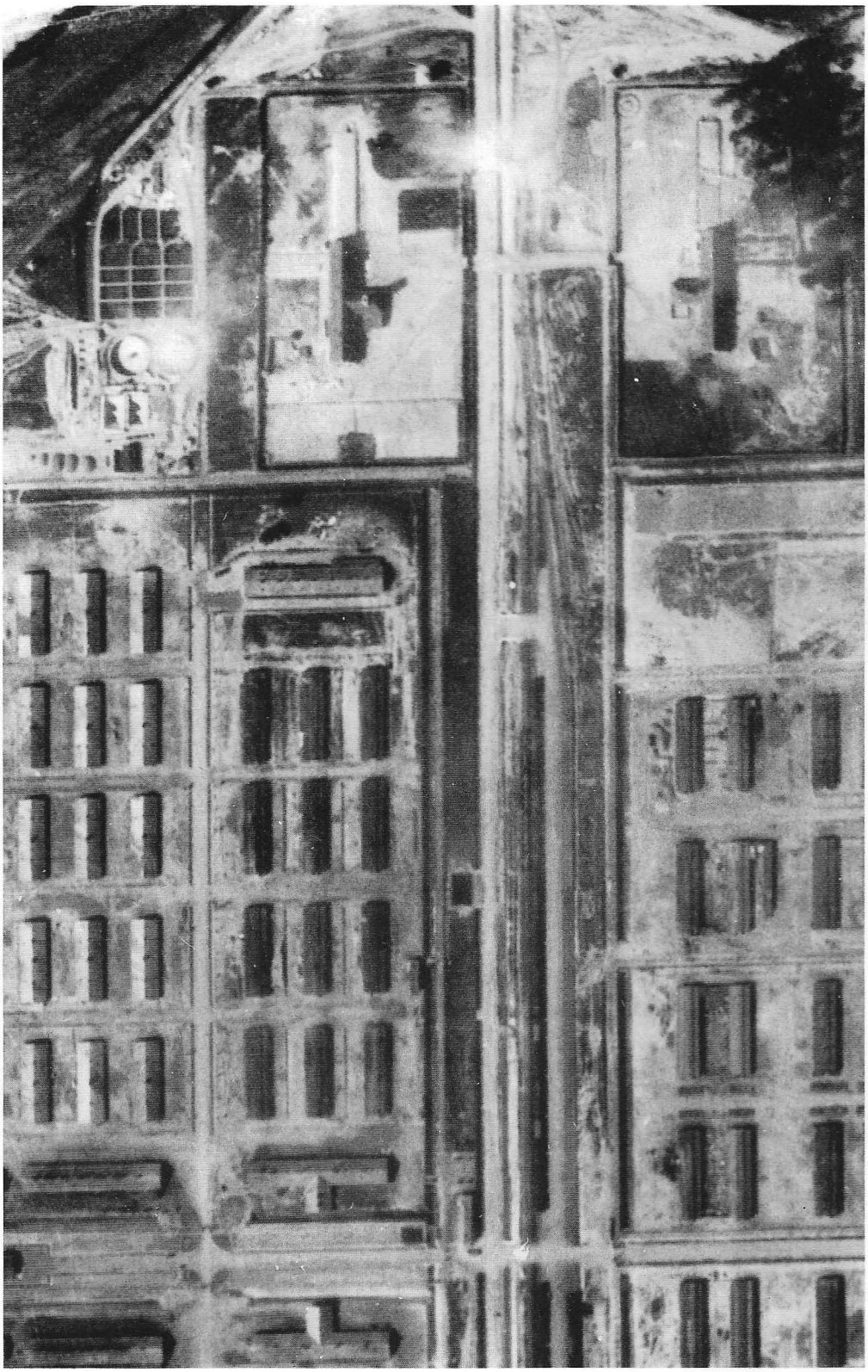


Photo 3 - **September 13, '44**

September 13,'44:

The marks on the August 25 photo are suspicious because:

1. they are solid black whereas other buildings and marks are grey and black,

2. in the September 13th photo the scale is too small to allow people to be seen, even standing in large groups, and the August photo is the same scale as September, and

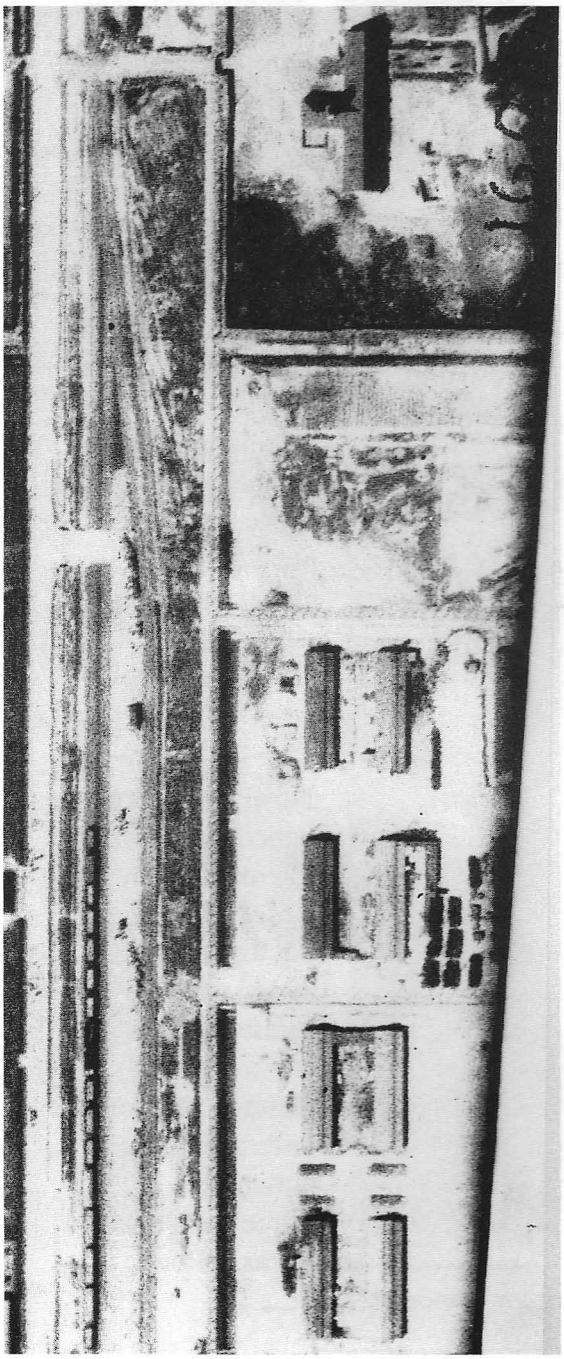
3. a large group of people standing close together would almost certainly look grey and black rather than solid black.

Now: In order to *conclusively* prove the marks were *added* to the photographs after 1944, we need to locate marks that are *not* natural features and could only have been drawn on.
Three such marks are as follows:

Proof number 1:

"Prisoner groups standing formation" appear to be marks drawn on the ground and building roof

Photo 4 - **Aug. 25,'44:** Nine marks next to a building that are solid black and have no grey tones or shadows occur about 1/3 of the way up the photo at the right edge. Also part of two marks appear to overlap the roof.



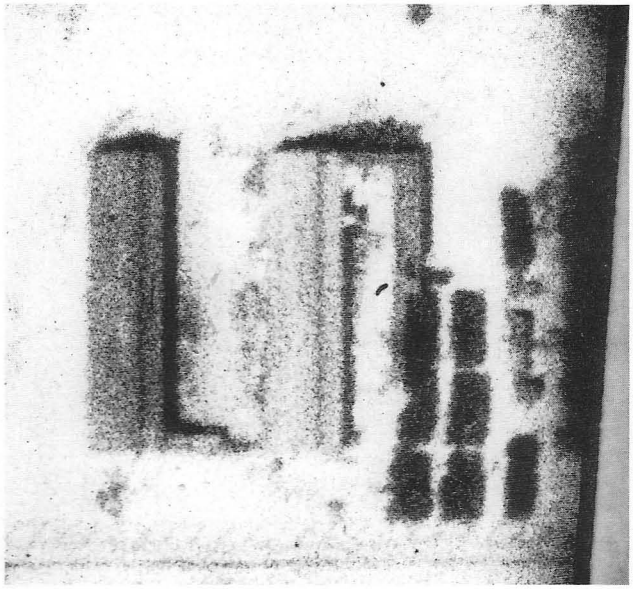


Photo 5 - **Aug. 25,'44:** Two of the marks occur on the ground and *also overlap* onto the building roof and almost certainly have been *drawn* on the photo as groups of people would *not* overlap onto the roof.

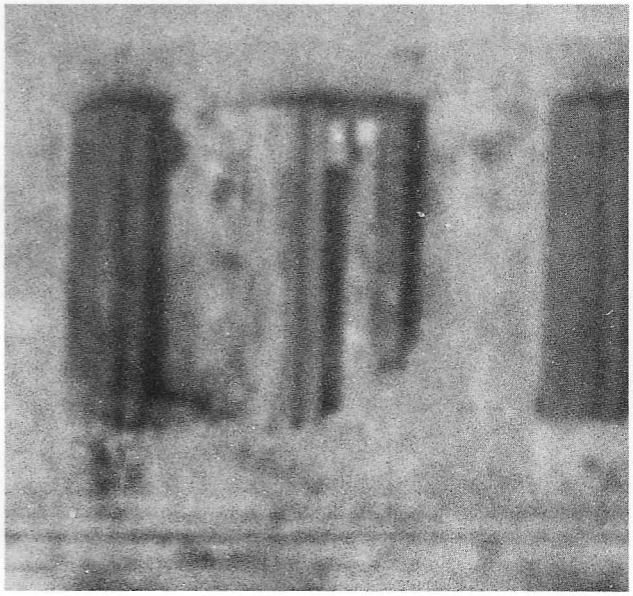


Photo 6 - **Sept. 13,'44:** The size of the building is evident in this September photo. (Scale: 1 centimeter = 12 meters)

Proof number 2:

"Prisoners marching" is a zig zag line that looks like a *sewing stitch*

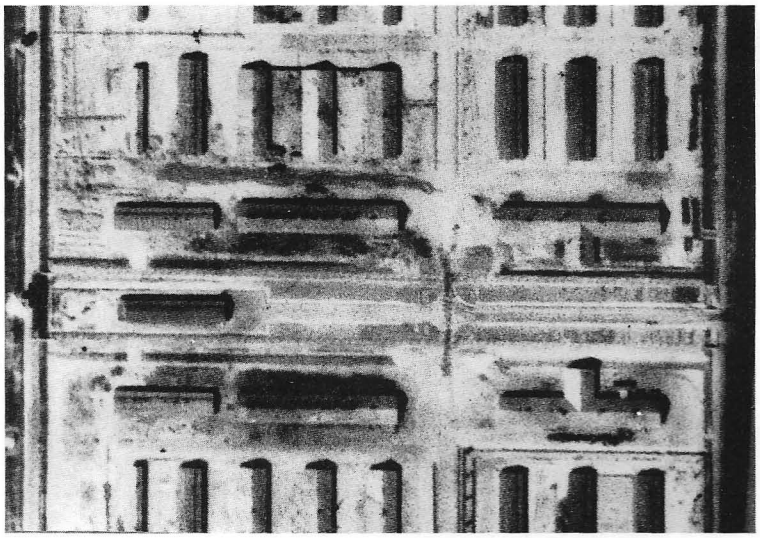


Photo 7 - **Aug. 25,'44:** (left)

The vertical zig zag line on the road in the center of the photo has been very carefully drawn on two consecutive photos in a slightly different location to make it appear as if a group of people were moving along a main road in the camp. The consecutive photos below, numbers **3185** and **3186**, were exposed 3.5 seconds apart.

Photo 8 - **August 25,'44 - Exposure 3185:**
The time between exposure 3185 and 3186 was 3.5 seconds. From one exposure to the next the line has moved *12 meters (36 feet)*. The supposed group would have moved *3.4 meters (10 1/2 feet)* per second. A fast walk is 1.5 meters (4.5 feet) per second so the group would have had to be *running* in *synchronized formation*, which is highly unlikely.

Photo 9 - **Aug.25,'44 - Exposure 3186:**
An enlargement of photo 8.
The person who held the marking instrument that produced this line moved it *back and forth* so the resulting line looks like a *sewing stitch*. There is no natural feature on the ground that could produce this line. It is *unquestionable proof* the photos were marked.

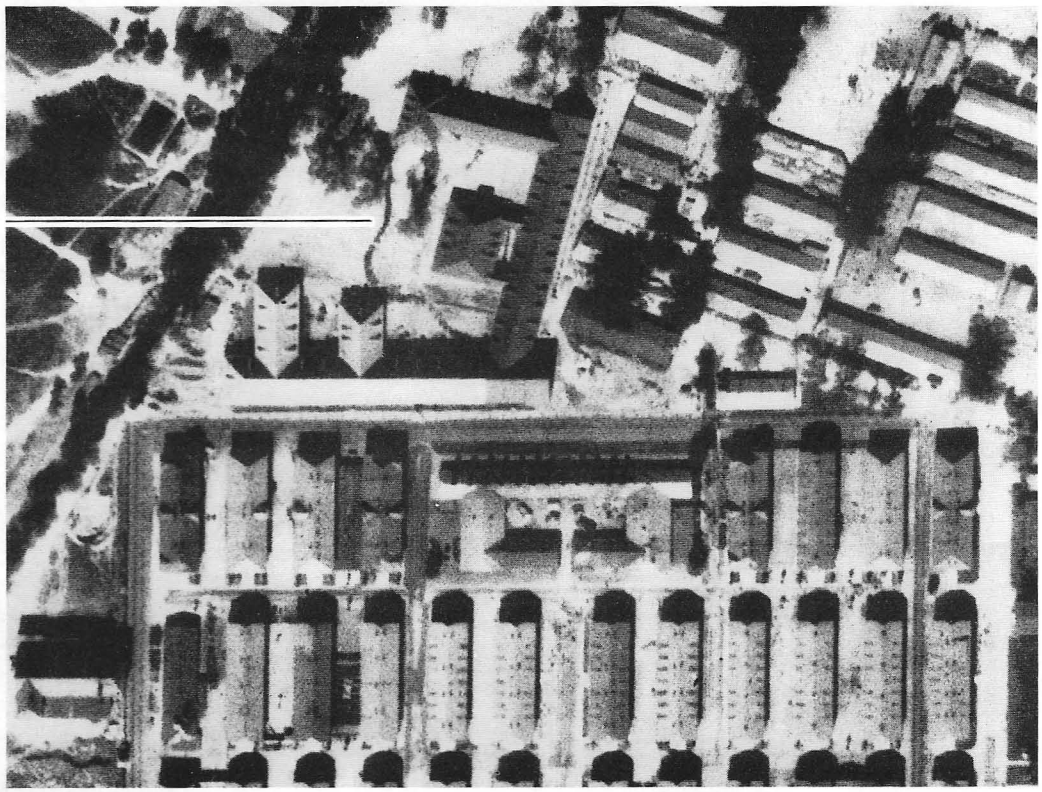
Scale: 1 centimeter = 20 meters, or 1 inch = 160 feet

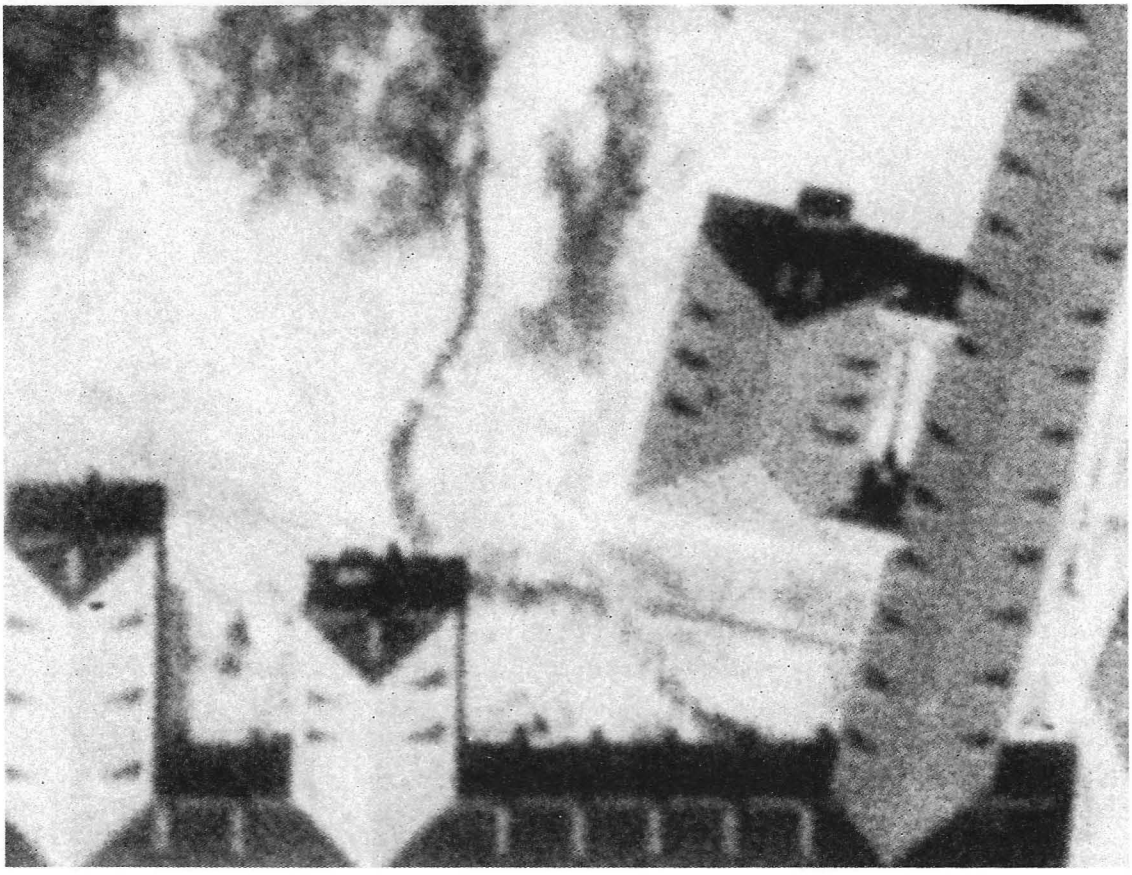
Proof number 3:

Auschwitz I photos also marked with zig zag line that looks like a *sewing stitch*

Photo 10 - **Aug. 25,'44:** This Auschwitz I photo has the *same* type of *sewing stitch* mark as photo exposure 3186, indicating it was probably the same individual who marked both photos.

Black marks occur in two other areas on the photo that are too solid in tone to be vehicles or people and do *not* have shadows.



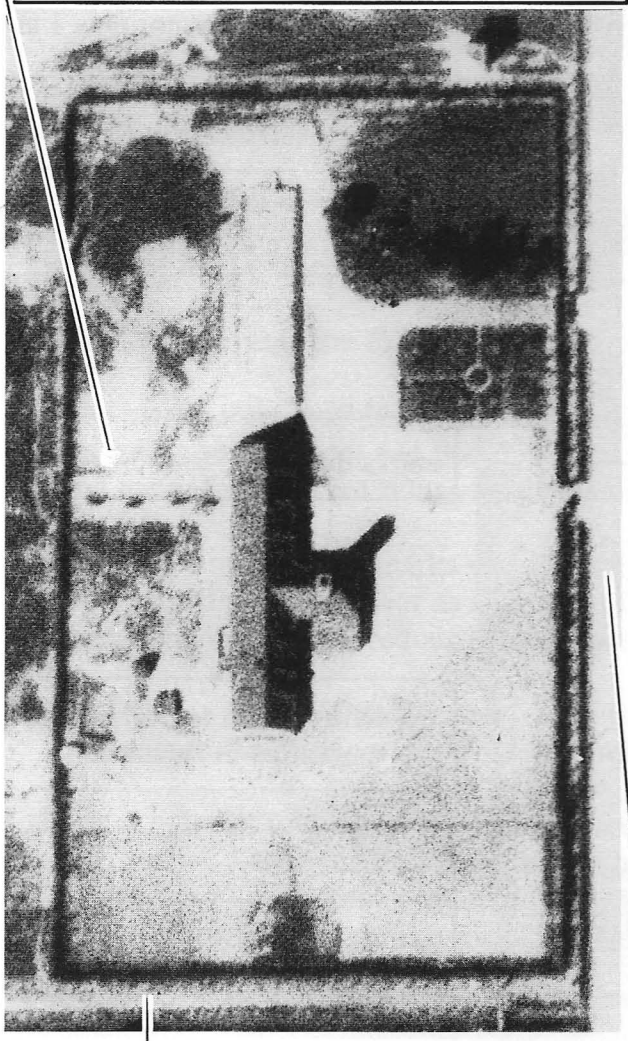


Page 11 - **Aug.25,'44:** The mark described in the C.I.A. report as a **"a line of prisoners for registration."** There is *no* natural explanation for this mark other than it was drawn on after the photo was exposed.
Scale:
1 Cm = 16 Meters
1 Inch = 110 Feet

Evidence that marks were added to Crematorium 1 (left) and 2 (right):

Photo 12

The four heavy marks on the building extension appear to have been drawn on as:
(1) they are *not* shadows for they go in a *different direction* than the chimney shadow, (see bottom of page 57),
(2) in stereo viewing they have no height,
(3) 1943 ground photos do not show them

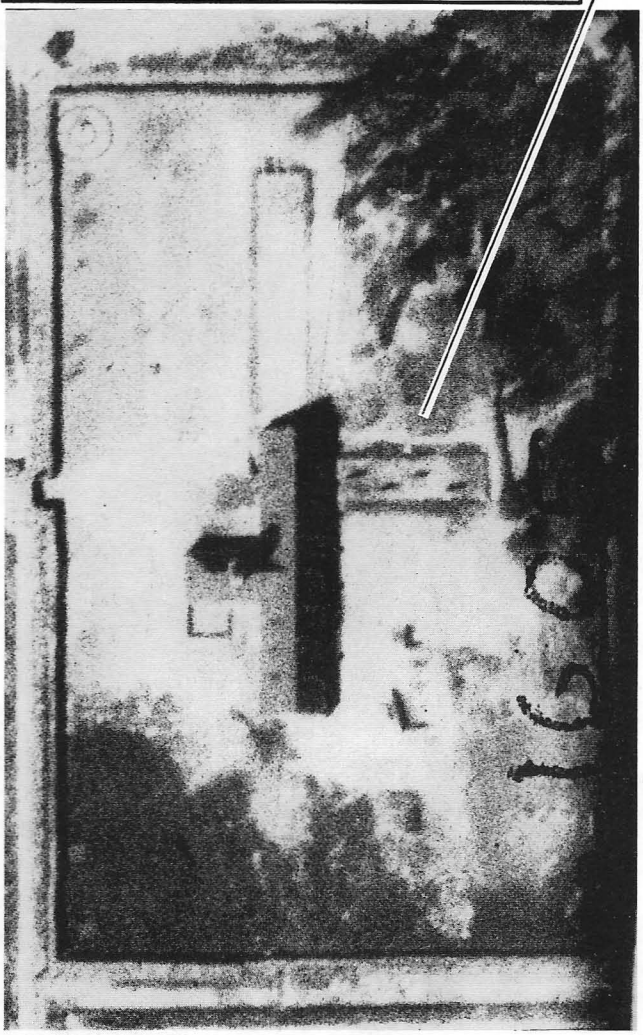


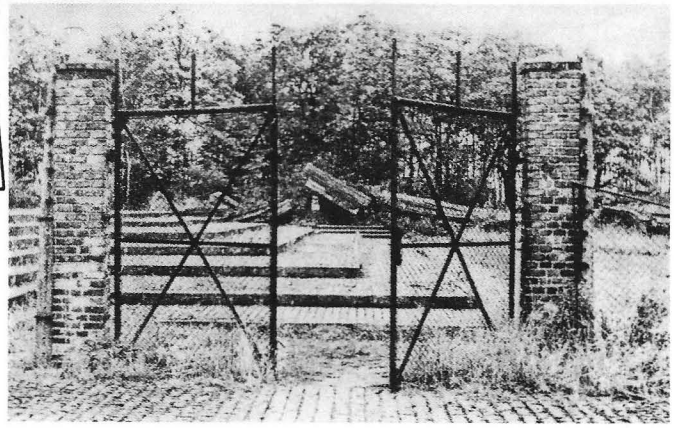
The thick line that looks like a wide fence was drawn on because:
(1) it casts *no* shadows,
(2) a wire fence would have produced a *narrow* line, and
(2) the May and June photos do *not* show a fence

A single wide line to look like an open gate has been drawn on the photo because:
(1) ground pictures of the wire and steel gates in front of the crematoriums, such as the one on the right, show *two separate* gates instead of one, and
(b) the wire and steel gate would have produced a thin narrow line rather than a thick one in air photos.

Photo 13

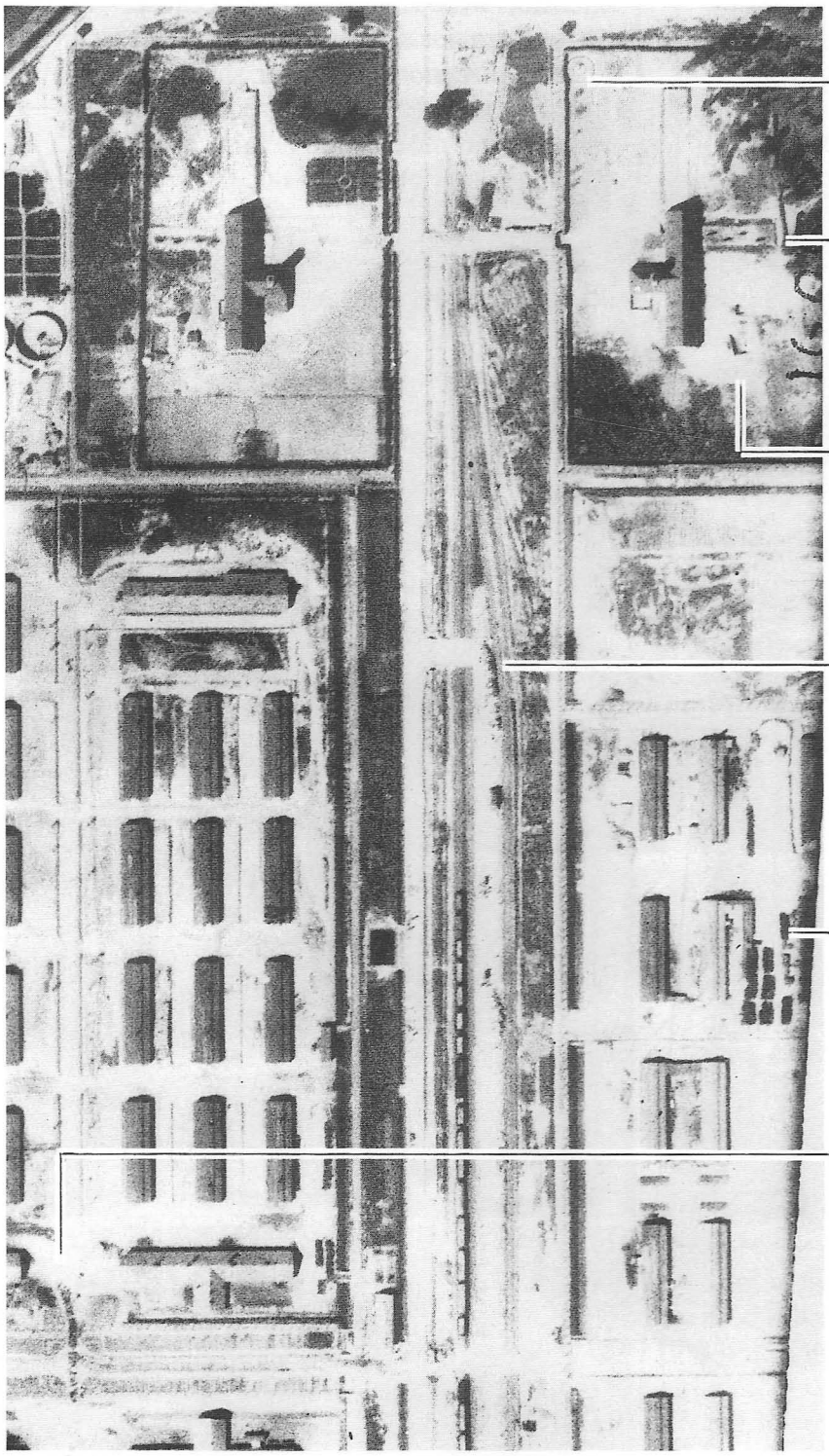
The four heavy black marks on the extension were also drawn on because:
(1) they are *not* shadows as they go in a *different direction* than other shadows,
(2) using stereo magnifying equipment they have no measurable height, and
(3) '43 ground photos do not show them





After 1945 (date unknown): Two brick columns with narrow steel and wire gates in front of crematorium 2. (Ref.: Pressac, J.C. Page 366).

Compiling all the evidence together allows us to conclude that 66 marks were added to the August 25th '44 Birkenau air Photos



marks looking like fences around crematoriums 1 and 2

four marks drawn on building extensions to crematoriums 1 and 2 said to be **"four vents used to insert Zyklon B crystals into subsurface gas chambers"**

marks drawn as **"pits"** in the yards

marks drawn as **"lines of prisoners"**

marks drawn to be **"prisoner groups in formation"**

marks drawn to be **"prisoners marching"**

(other marks against buildings and throughout the camp on this exposure and on two other exposures of Birkenau were also drawn on the photos)

Total marks added to photo numbers:	**- added to exposure 3184**	**= 8 marks**
	- added to 3185 (this photo)	**= 40 marks**
	- added to exposure 3186	**= 18 marks**
	Total added to 3 exposures	**= 66 marks**

Conclusions for chapter 5 . 4 :

From five exposure numbers 3182 to 3186, (Record Group 373, Can 5367):

1. There is overwhelming evidence *one mark* was put on *each of three exposures* - numbers 3183 of *Auschwitz I,* 3185 of *Birkenau,* and 3186 of *Birkenau.*

2. **There is enough evidence to conclude:**

(a) **66 marks** were added to exposures 3184, 3185 and 3186 of *Birkenau,*
(b) **10 marks** were added to exposures 3182 and 3183 of *Auschwitz I,* and therefore
(c) a total of **76 marks** were added to the five air photo negatives after 1944.

3. **Included are *all* of the marks shown and described as *"the extermination operations in progress"* in the 1979 *Central Intelligence Agency* report *The Holocaust Revisited.***

4. **Evidence reveals the following about how the photos were marked:**

(a) The marks were most likely drawn on paper enlargements of the original negatives using magnifying equipment and fine tipped markers, and these paper prints were photographed and the negatives were *reinserted* in the original air photo negative rolls,

(b) On consecutive photos marks were drawn almost exactly alike but in slightly different locations to make it appear as if groups of people were moving and this would only have been done by experienced air photo viewers,

(c) In 1979 the *Central Intelligence Agency* gave *copies* of the negative rolls instead of the originals to the *National Archives* for public viewing, and

I was told by government representatives in Washington, D.C. that the *only* people who had access to the air photos before they were released to the public in 1979 were employees of the *Central Intelligence Agency*.

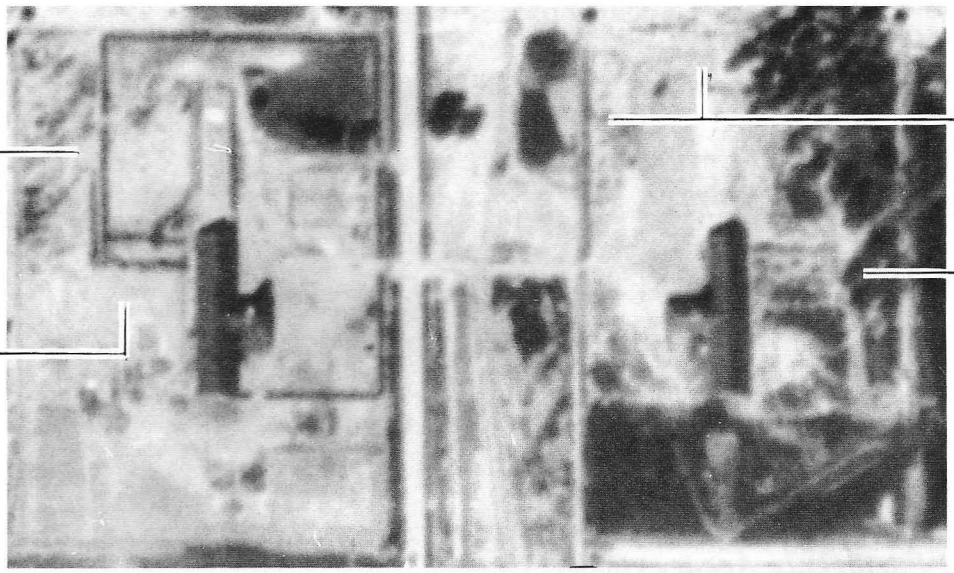
As shown on page 48 the May and September Birkenau photos have also been marked:

May 31st: Dots have been drawn on the building extensions and short fence marks have been drawn around crematorium 1, but nothing has been drawn around crematorium 2,

Sept. 13th: Surrounding fence marks have been added but there are no dots on crematorium 1,

Therefore in 1944:
the fences looked similar to the way they appear in the May 31st photos,
and
the building extensions looked similar to the way they appear in the Sept. 13th photos.

Chapter 5.4 addition: Evidence the May and September photos have also been altered



What looks like shrubs growing on fence has not been drawn on

The 5 touching dots were drawn on

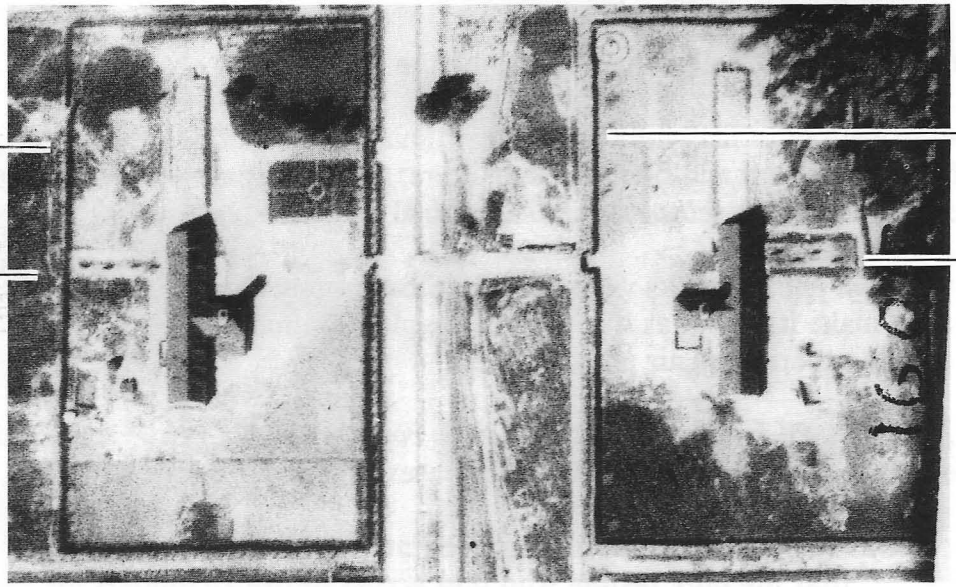
No fence marks have been drawn

Building extension dots have been drawn on as in Aug. photos

Photo 15

May 31

May 31, '44



The fence has been drawn completely around

The 5 dots from the May photo have now become 4 marks

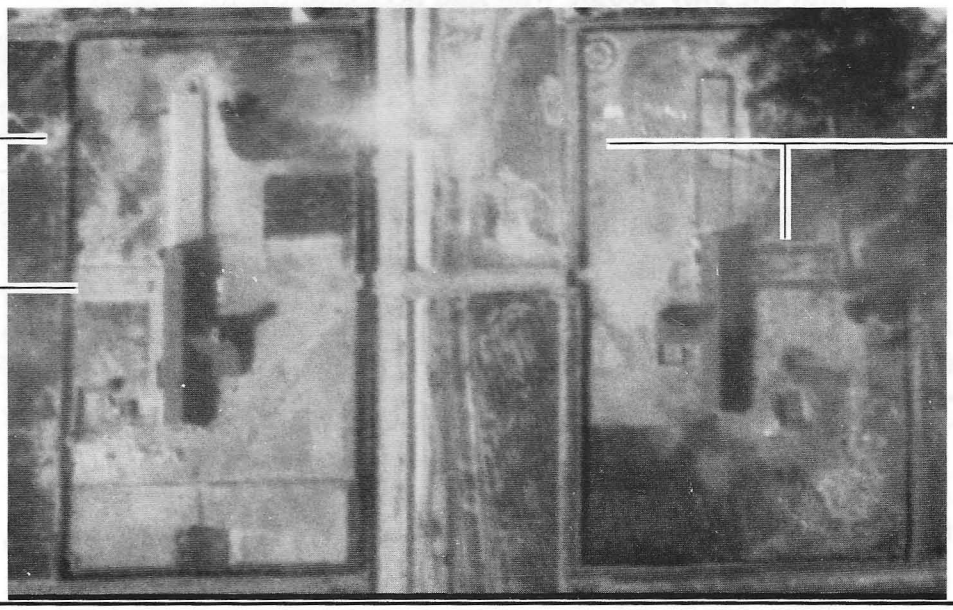
The surrounding fence has been drawn

Same dot pattern was drawn on as on May 31st

Photo 16

Aug. 25

Aug. 25, '44



The fence looks the same as Aug. 25th

No marks are visible on the building extension

The fence mark and the 5 staggered dots are exactly the same as in the Aug. photo, as if a stencil had been used to draw them

Photo 17

Sept.13

Sept. 13,'44

Then: **May photos** - no fence but *dots* on alleged gas chambers have been drawn on
Sept. photos - no dots but surrounding *fence like lines* have been drawn on

Chapter 5 . 5

Farms surrounding Birkenau

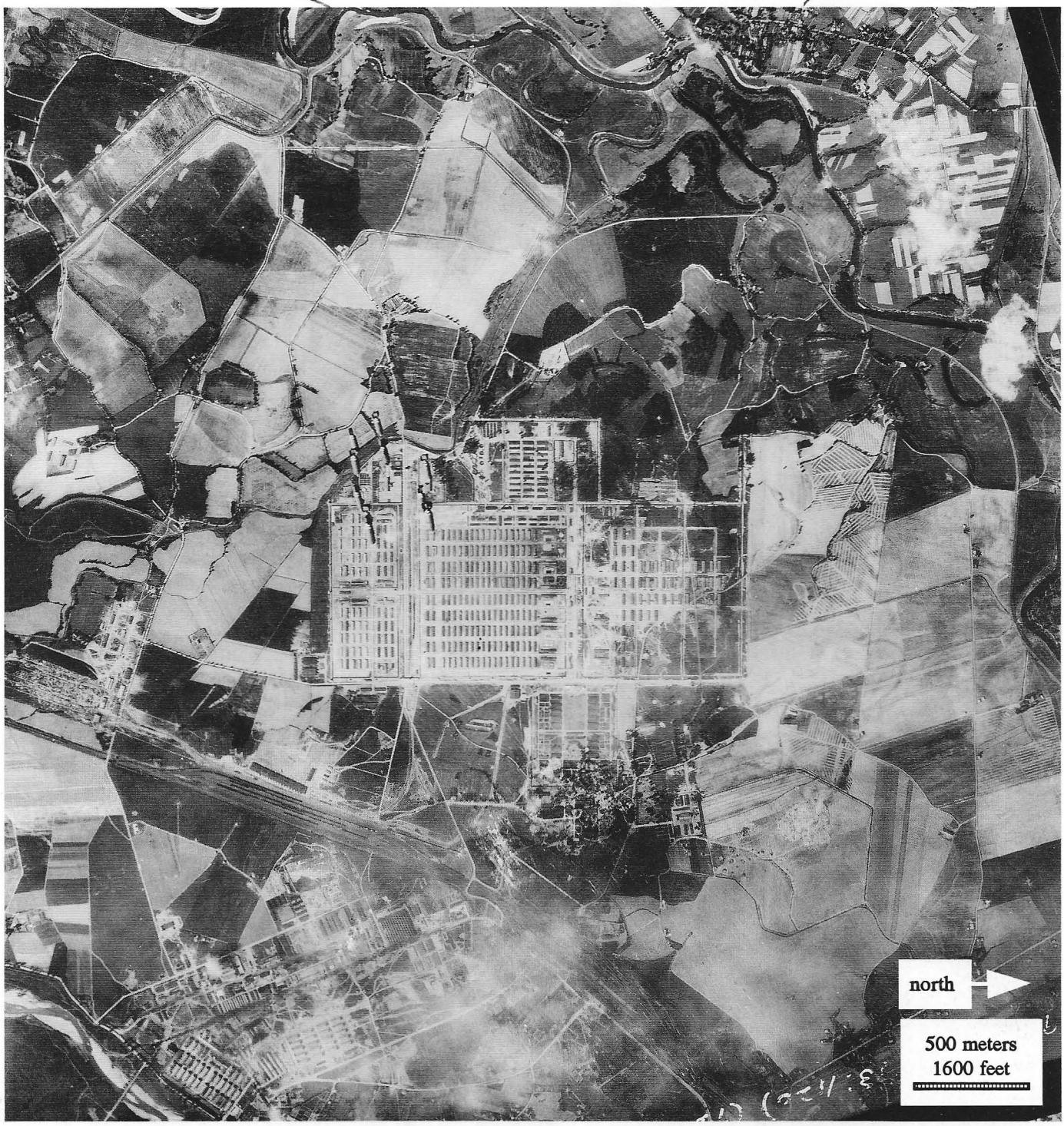


Photo 1 - **September 13, '44** . (For now please discount the bombs falling directly over the camp) From the surrounding flat farmland, nine roads enter the Birkenau camp. There are no visible gatehouses, gates, or guardhouses on *any* of the many roads surrounding the camp. In the upper right corner across the Vistula River is the large village of Jedlina.

Roads offer open access to Birkenau from the Vistula River

Photo 2 - **Sept. 13,'44:** At this corner of Birkenau the two roads from the Vistula River both have access to the camp. Buildings that appear to be farmhouses occur along the roads, however there are *no* visible guardhouses or gatehouses.

A clear view across farms from the roads to the crematoriums

Photo 3: **August 25, '44:**
The line of sight 80 meters (260 feet) from the road at the top left to the crematorium passed over: (1) a small ditch alongside the road, (2) the field with the parallel dots indicating a harvested grain crop, (3) a single row of trees, (4) the ditch around the camp, (5) the line surrounding the crematorium which looks like a fence, and finally (6) the crematorium and alleged gas chamber.

This May 31, 1944 photo of farms close to Birkenau compares with ...

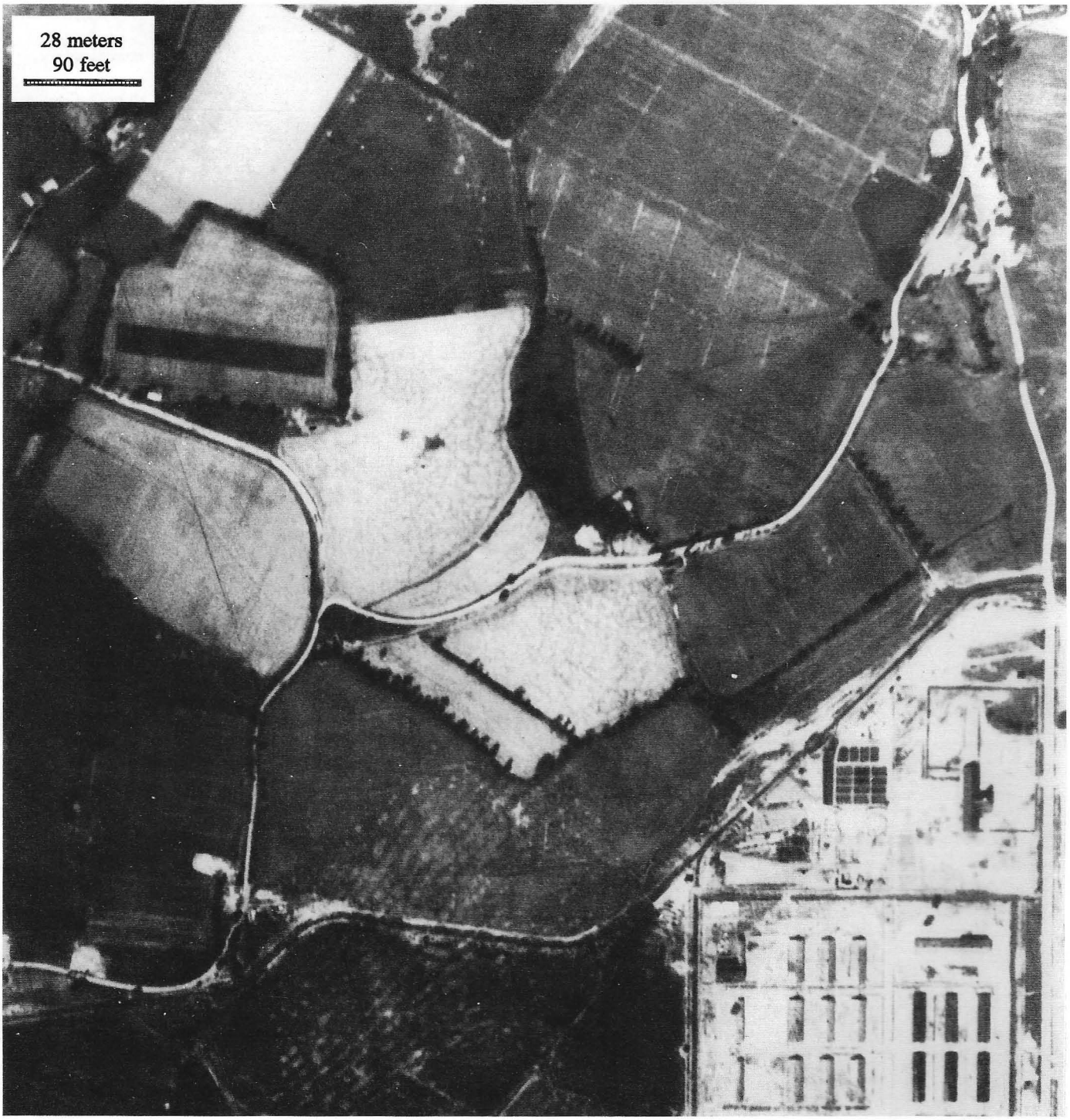


Photo 4 - **May 31, '44.**
Lines caused by recent disturbance of the topsoil occurs on most of the farming plots. The difference between this and the August photo will tell us if the farms were actively worked in 1944.

this August 25, '44 photo to show which farms were worked.

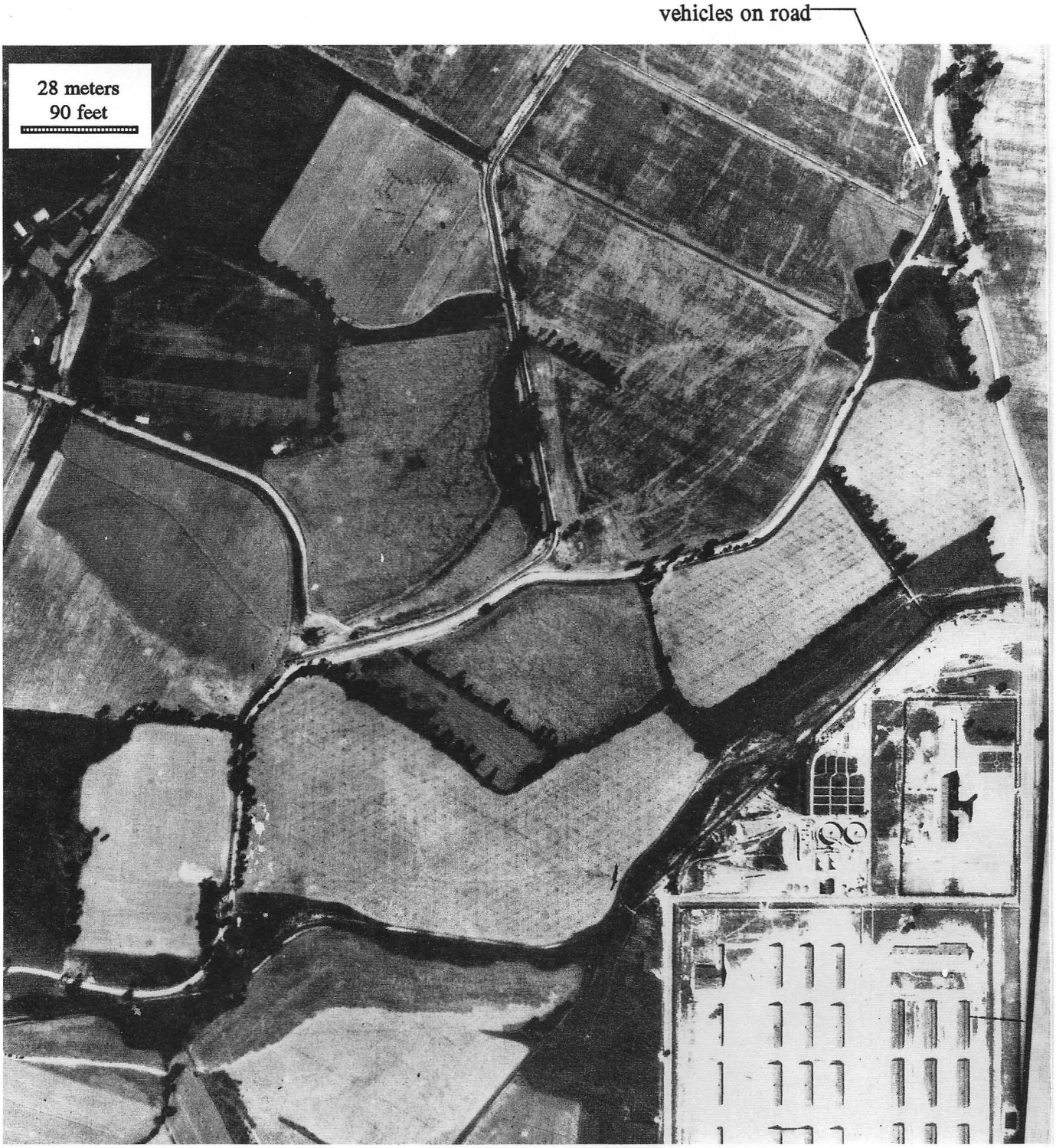


Photo 5 - **August 25, '44:**
Almost all of the farms in the photo appear to have changed in texture or shade. The three plots with the lines of dots next to the camp appear to all be the same crop. At least 3 vehicles are on the roads in the upper right corner of the photo.

Chapter 5 . 6 - Birkenau Camp

Air photos show what people arriving by train in 1944 experienced:

Photo 1 - **Spring or summer,1944:** (above) Looking east from the unloading ramp towards the entrance gate in left background. (Ref.: Klarsfeld, S. Auschwitz Album).
Photo 2 - **Taken by Soviets, 1945:** From on top of the entrance gate looking west along the loading ramp.

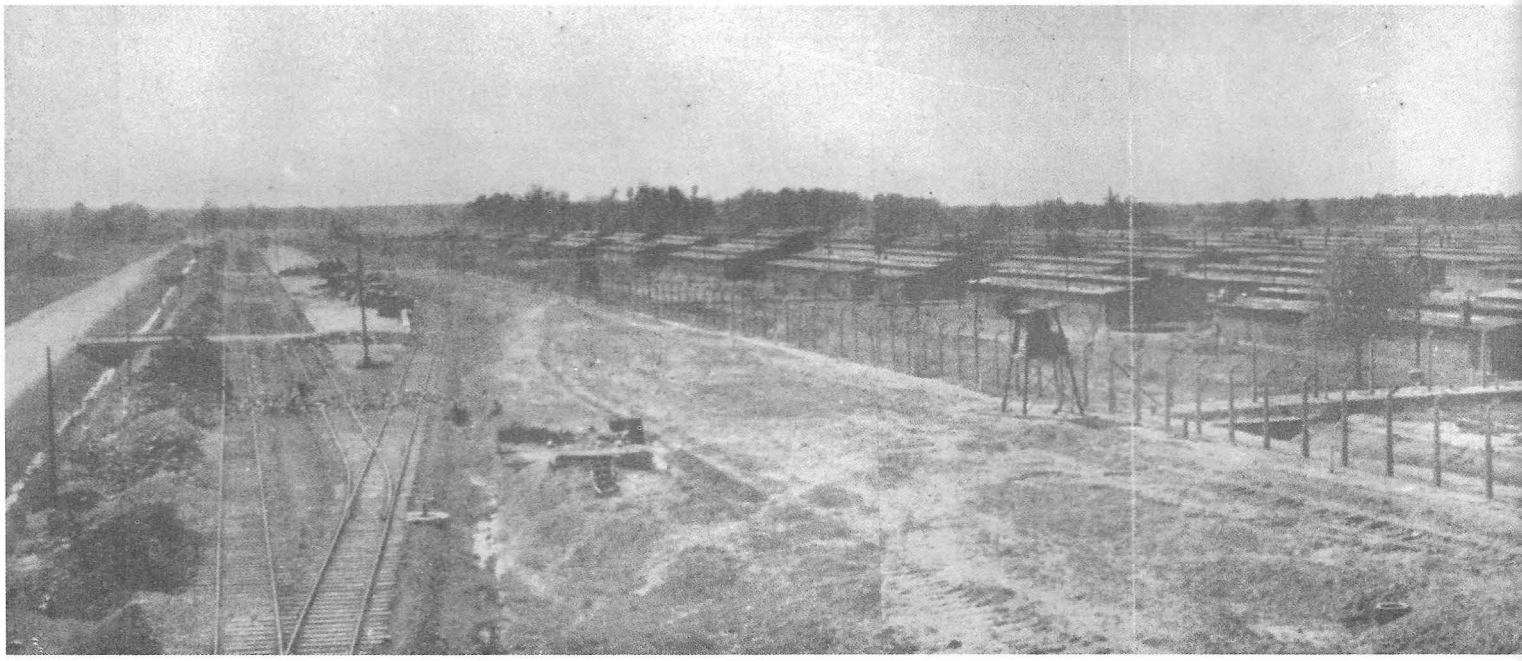
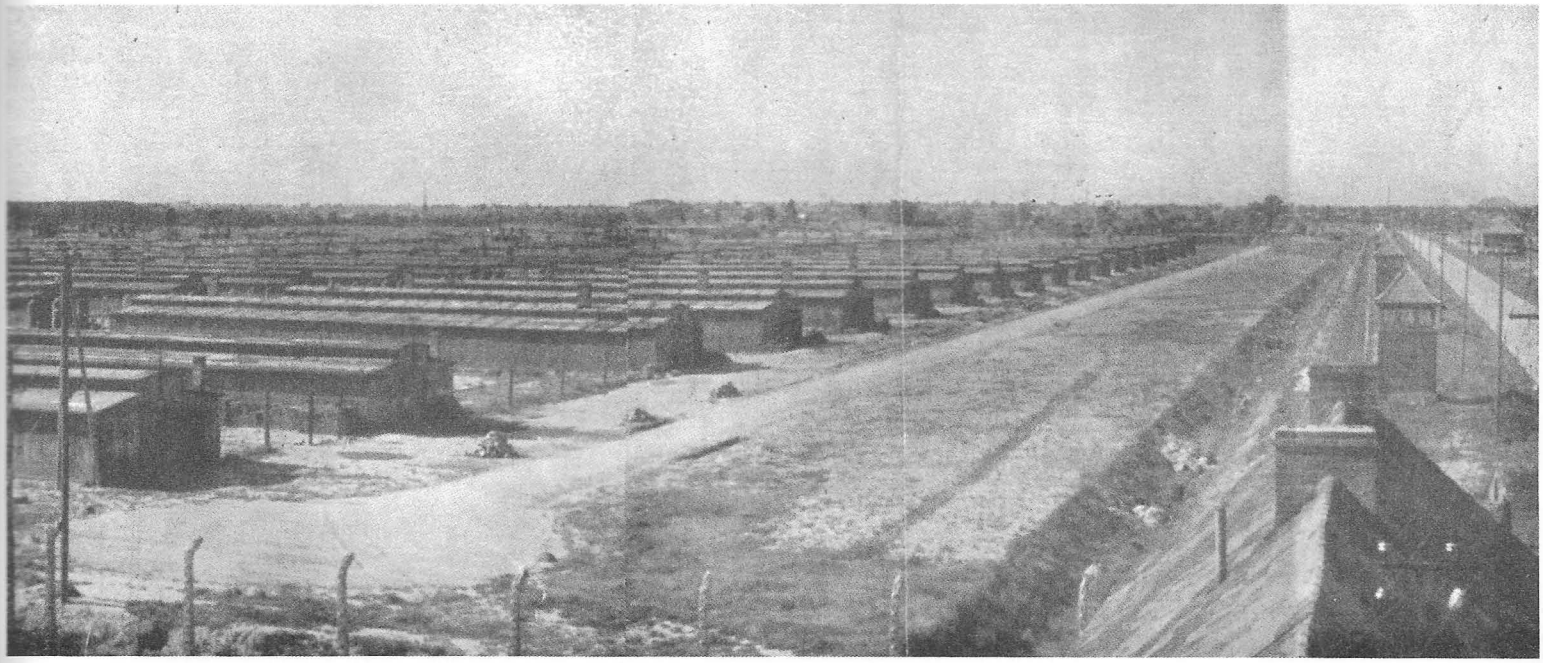


Photo 3 - **1944:** (above) Walking west on the unloading ramp and road that will pass in front of the two crematoriums with their high chimneys visible at the top of the photo. Ref.: Klarsfeld. *Auschwitz. Album.*

Photo 4 - **1945:** (below) From the entrance gate looking north along the rows of barracks, the ditch inside the fence, the fence and guardtowers, and the road outside. Ref.: *Central...Poland*, page 14.



What newly arrived Birkenau inmates experienced during 1944

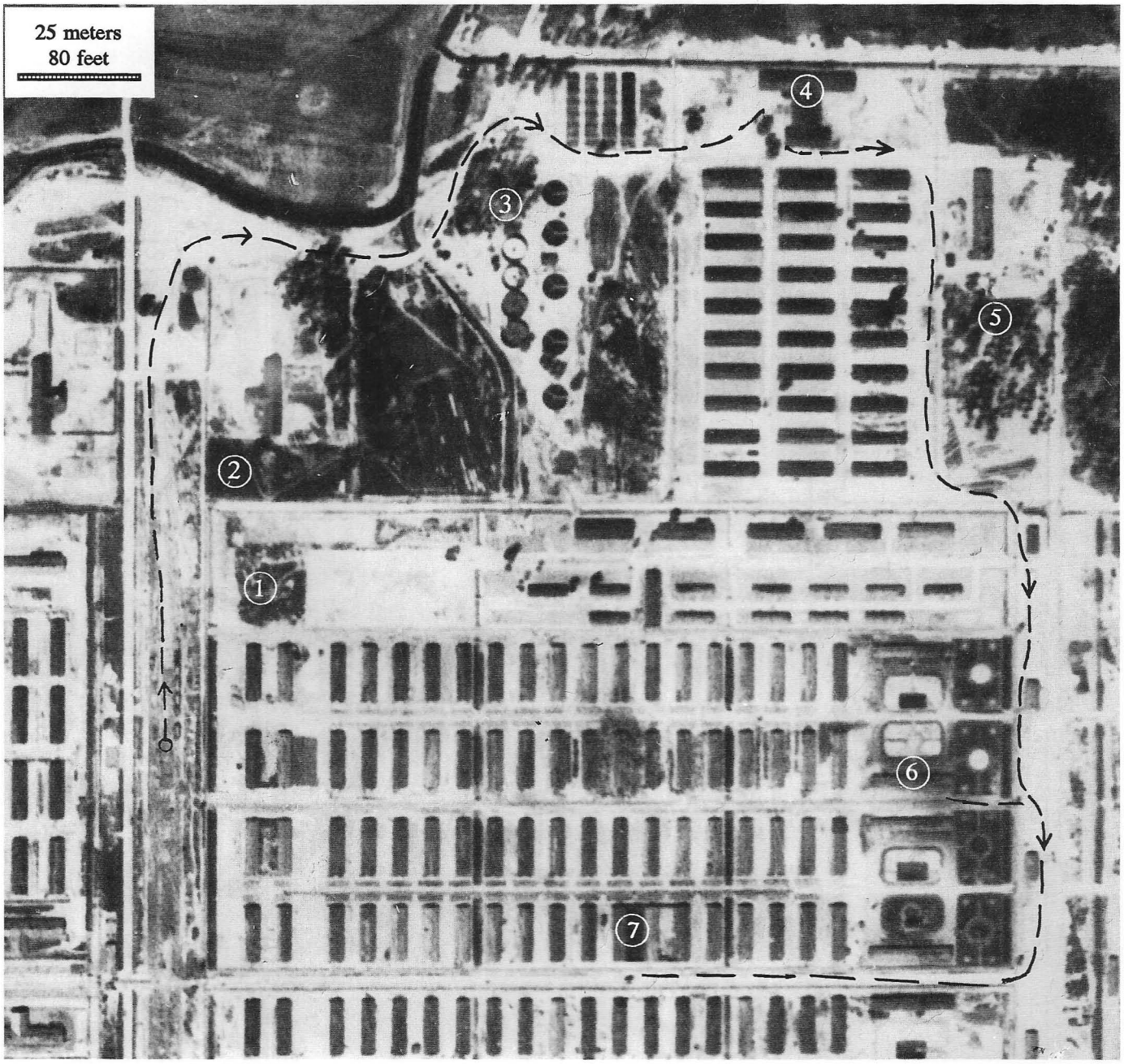
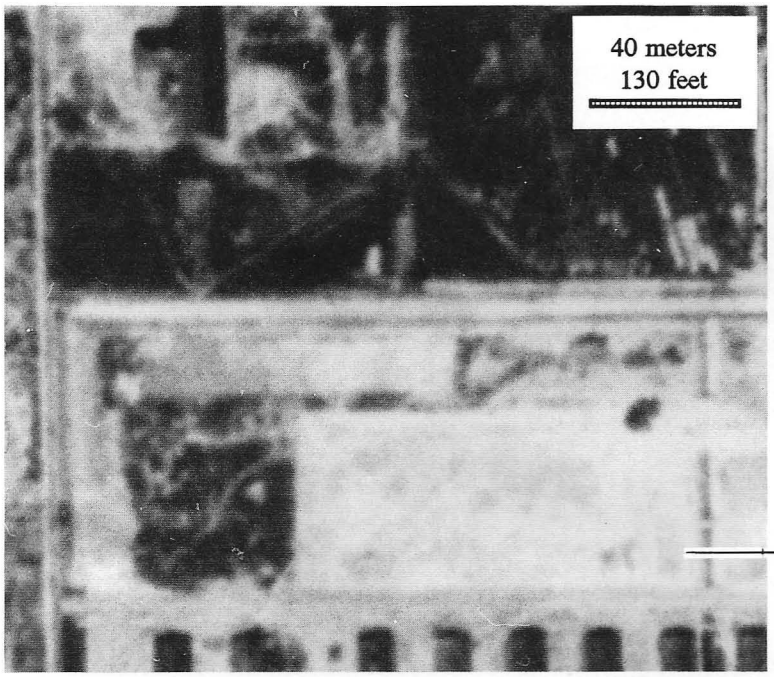


Photo 5 - **May 31,'44:**
Ground photographs from the spring and summer of 1944 show that many if not most of the new arrivals walked west on the loading ramp and took the path of the above dotted line. They then passed each of the areas listed on the right which correspond to headings on the next three pages. Other new arrivals may have walked in other directions to other facilities, however we can understand what many of the new arrivals saw, heard, and smelled by retracing the above path.

Headings on pages 57 to 60:

1	the sports field
2	the crematoriums
3	the sewage tanks
4	the disinfection center
5	two large buildings
6	the kitchens
7	barracks and gardens



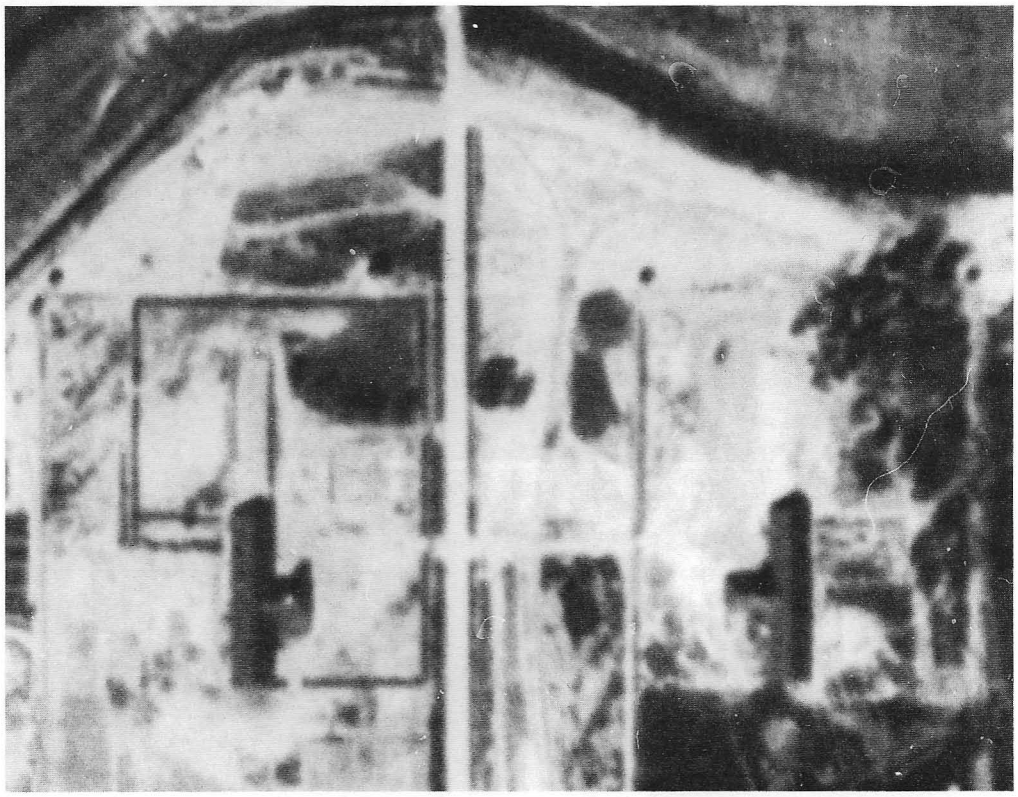
1. The sports field:

Photo 6 - **May 31,'44:** (left)
Walking west on the ramp the sports field would be visible across the two meter (6 foot) wide ditch. The field was 110 meters (330 feet) long and 40 meters (120 feet) wide and was inside the camp fence. People on the field would have had an unobstructed view of crematorium 2 only 100 meters away across what appears to be low vegetation such as garden shrubs.

sports field

2. Crematoriums 1 and 2:

Photo 7 -
May 31,'44:
Crematorium 1 (on left) and especially crematorium 2 (on right) were not fenced in and were *completely* visible as the people turned right at the top of the walkway. Anyone walking by here would have *seen* and *heard* the alleged victims being marched into the crematoriums, as well as *seeing* corpses burning on open fires.



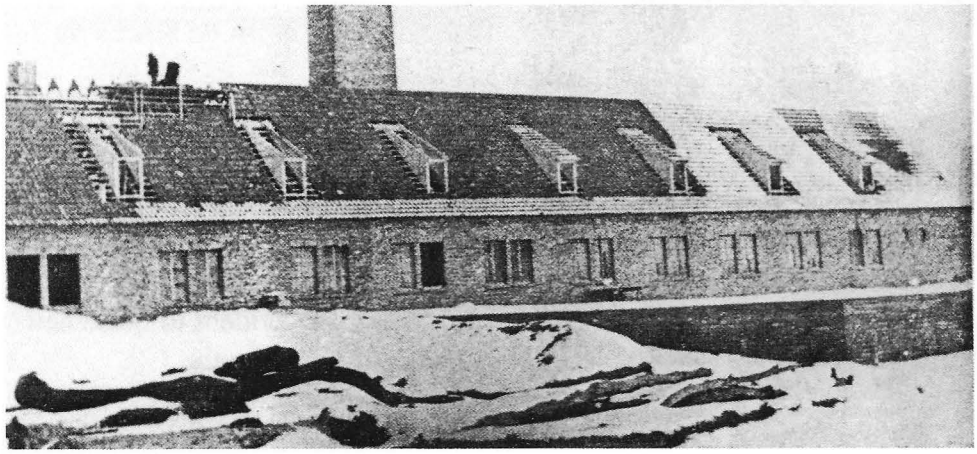
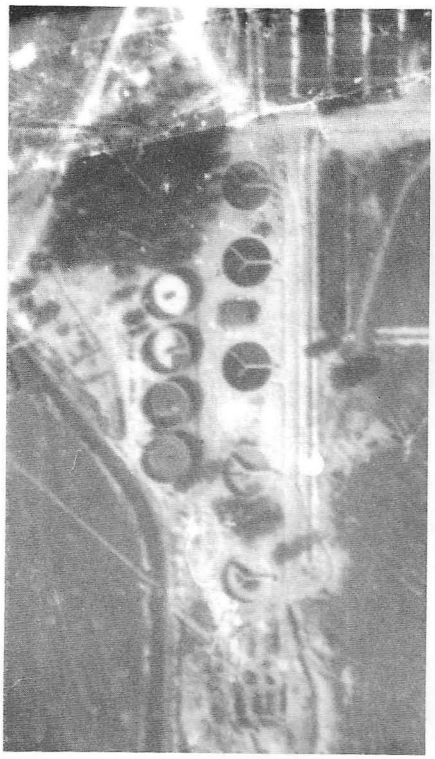


Photo 7 (a) - **January, 1943:**
The one meter high building extending from the south side of crematorium 1 and covered by a thin layer of snow is one of the two alleged *'gas chambers'* It has no visible vents or other protrusions (see page 45). Plans show it was designed as a morgue. Ref.: Pressac, J., Auschwitz...chambers, Pg. 335.



3. Sewage tanks:

Photo 8 - **Sept 13,'44:** (above) Sewage in these nine 20 meter wide tanks was stirred to mix it with air before it was released to a ditch and the Sola River. The smell from these sewage tanks must have been foul.

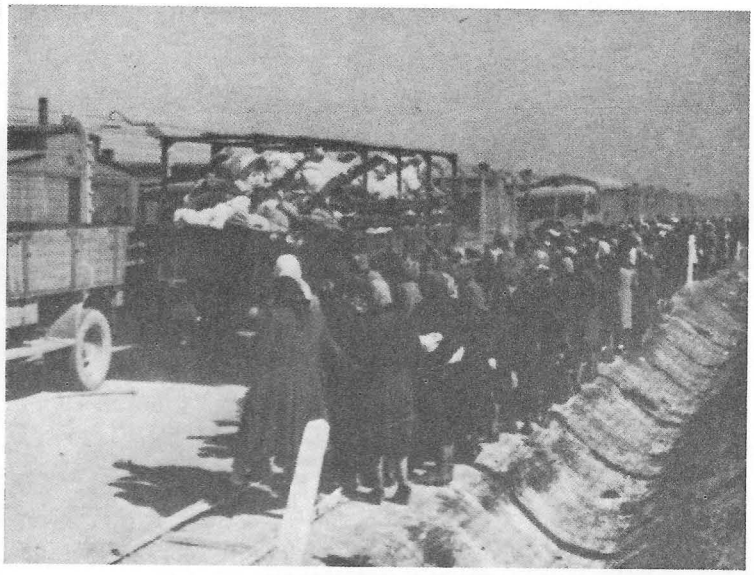
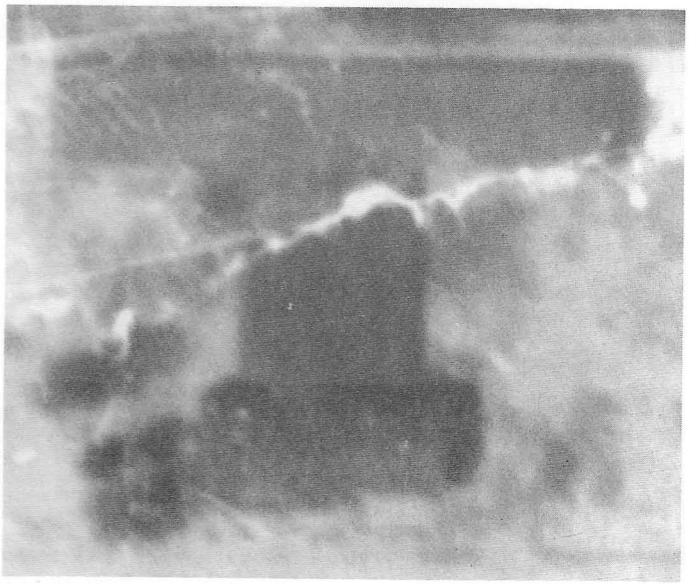
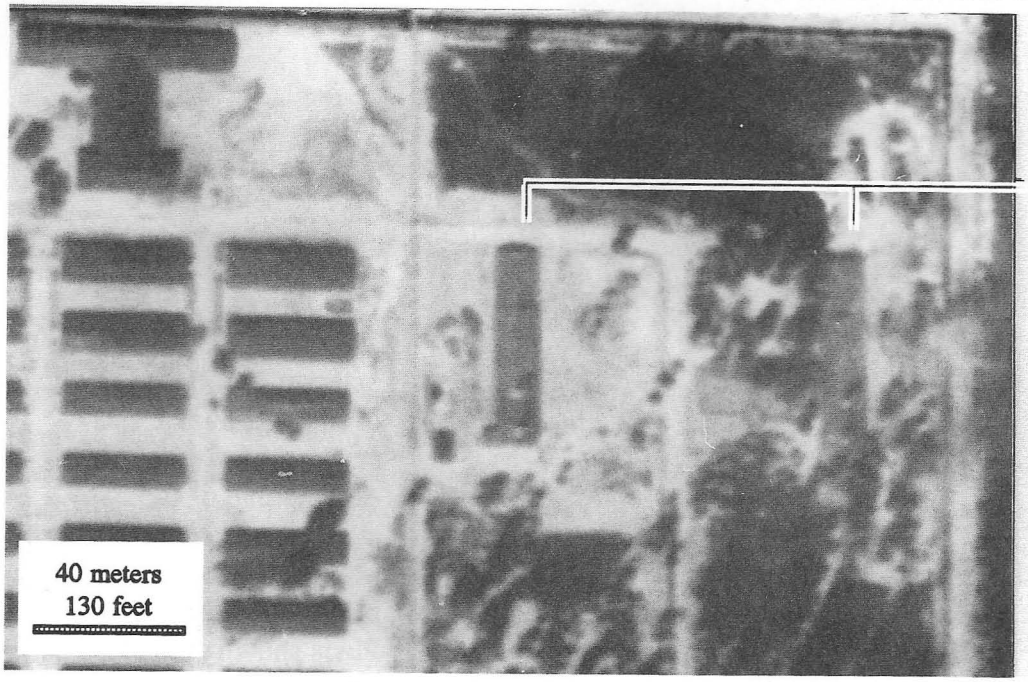


Photo 10 - **1944:** (left) Thirteen kilometers of ditches criss-crossed Birkenau which held and drained water. Ref.: Klarsfeld S. *Auschwitz Album.*

4. Disinfection:

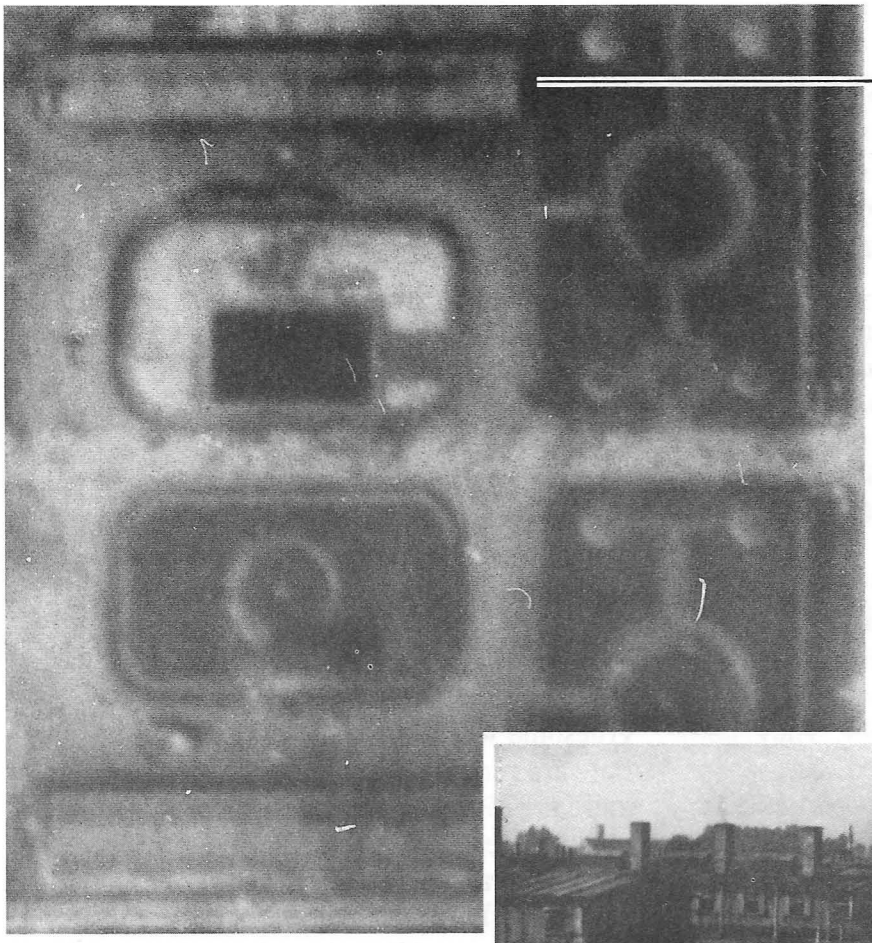
Photo 9 - **Sept. 13, '44:** (right) The top of this photo is covered by tape. Also called the 'Sauna', this is supposedly where prisoners received a haircut, shower, and new clothes.





5. Buildings with no fences:

Photo 11 - **May 31,'44:** (left) The path leads past two large buildings with no fences on the way to the barracks. The buildings were in full view and any unnatural sights or sounds would have been immediately evident to these new arrivals.



6. Kitchens:

Photo 12 - **Sept. 13,'44:** (left)
In Birkenau there were 12 of these kitchen buildings measuring 60 meters (180 feet) long and 12 meters (36 feet) wide. In this photo there are two smaller gardens and a pool that appears to be full of water (it shows as a black rectangle) beside the two larger symmetrical gardens.

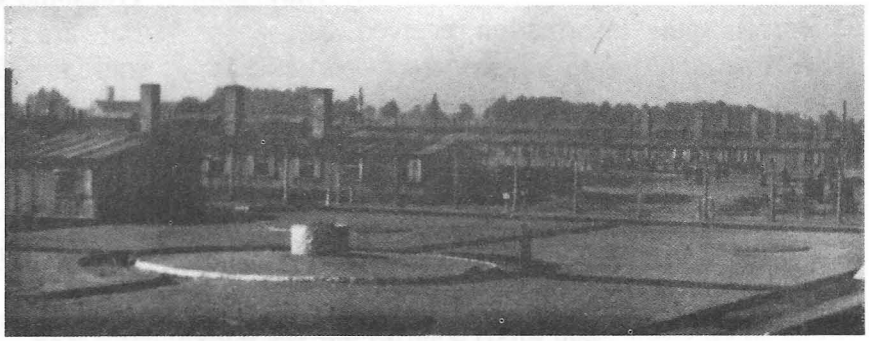


Photo 13 - **1943 or 1944:** (right)
The kitchens and gardens.

7. Gardens:

Photo 14 - **Sept. 13,'44:** (left)
18 large houses which could have been barracks or greenhouses were beside disturbed plots of soil which may have been gardens of some type. These are alleged to have been the SS barracks.

The 1944 *War Refugee Board Report* and the 1988 *Leuchter Report*

The American *War Refugee Board* was created in January, 1944 to monitor the refugee situation in Europe. Below are excerpts from a letter sent by a *Board* employee in Switzerland to the *Secretary of State* describing alleged exterminations at Birkenau

Item: Urgent confidential telegram
To: ***C. Hull, Secretary of State,*** U.S.A.
From: ***R. McClelland, War Refugee Board Employee,*** Switzerland.
Date transmitted: **July 6th, 1944**
Date received: **July 8th, 1944**

"Two eye witness reports recently reached Switzerland concerning Nazi...extermination camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau.... These are based on experiences of two Slovakian Jews...who escaped in April, 1944. They corroborate...information received...in Switzerland during past two years particularly dates and composition of transports which arrived in Auschwitz and Birkenau from all over Europe....

"Each camp is encircled by outer chain 50 to 60 watchtowers at radius of two kilometers (1 1/4 miles) ....Northeast end of Birkenau camp is distinguished by high smokestacks of four crematoria....

"At end of February 1943 four newly constructed crematoria and gassing units were put into operation in Birkenau. The two larger ones consisted of a vast central hall flanked on one side by furnace room and on other by long narrow gas chamber. The central hall is camouflaged to represent bathing establishment. Made to undress given piece of soap and towel and herded down a short stairway into adjoining lower gas chamber this is hermetically closed and SS men wearing gasmasks mount to roof and shake down into room from three openings in ceiling a powered cyanide preparation labelled cyklon manufactured in Hamburg.

"Within a few minutes everyone is dead, latter is aired and Sonderkommando proceeds with gruesome work of transporting bodies on small flat cars running along track to furnace room here there are nine ovens each with four openings with high smokestack rising in middle each opening can incinerate three normal bodies within one one-half hours. Daily capacity of larger crematoria is 2,000 of two smaller about 1,000 each, total for all four units is some 6,000 daily....

Authors set number of Jews gassed and burned in Birkenau between April, 1942 and April, 1944 at from 1.5 to 1.75 million....

It should be recalled...two similar extermination camps in Poland were functioning a few months ago Malkini Treblinki (spelled as in original telegram) near Bialostok and Belzec near Bug."

In seeking to confirm these statements in 1944 air photo interpreters would have looked for:
1. an *"...outer ring of 50 to 60 watchtowers at radius of two kilometers"* and found a string of watchtowers were located just outside the camp fence, but outside of this there were open roads, farms, and villages, with no gates, guardposts, or watchtowers,
2. the *"...high smokestacks of four crematoria"* and determined the locations of the buildings,
3. in attempting to confirm *"...the daily capacity of the large crematoria is 2,000..."* they could have either referred to books or records to estimate the maximum number of bodies that crematoriums of this design and size would burn in 24 hours, or they may have contacted a cremation expert such as quoted on the next page...

The 1988 Leuchter Report

Execution engineer Fred Leuchter's report written after his 1988 Auschwitz visit included a calculation on how many corpses could be burned in the crematoriums

"The crematories utilized at the inspected German facilities were...constructed of red brick and mortar...all had multiple retorts (individual furnaces)...(and) all were coke fired. None of the retorts inspected and examined...were designed for multiple corpse incineration....The furnaces had to be constantly fed (coal or coke) by hand (using a shovel).

"Coke furnaces normally took 3.5 to 4 hours for each corpse. Theoretically this would allow for 6.8 corpses in a 24 hour time period, (however) normal operation permits a maximum of three cremations in a 24 hour time period.

"(At crematorium 1 and 2) theoretical and real-time estimated maximum 24 hour outputs, based on one corpse per retort (individual furnaces) per cremation are:

5 furnaces x 3 retorts = 15 retorts

1. Theoretical number of corpses - 15 retorts x 6.8 corpses per 24 hours = *102* corpses per 24 hours (or *1/20th* of the 2,000 figure given in the W.R.B. report)

2. Actual number of corpses - 15 retorts x 3 corpses per 24 hours = *45* corpses per 24 hours (or *1/45th* of the 2,000 figure in the W.R.B. report)

But the *War Refugee Board Report* did say the furnace room had:
"*nine ovens* (or furnaces) each with *four openings*(or retorts)"

9 furnaces x 4 retorts each = 36 retorts

1. *Theoretical* number of corpses - 36 retorts x 6.8 corpses per 24 hours = 232 corpses per 24 hours (or 1/9th of the 2,000 figure in the W.R.B. report)

2. *Actual* number of corpses - 36 retorts x 3 corpses per 24 hours = 108 corpses per 24 hours (or 1/20th of the 2,000 figure in the W.R.B. report)

We can now interpret this information the same way 1944 air photo interpreters used photo images combined with research material to arrive at conclusions:

1. Using the spy report figure of *36 individual furnaces* in each crematorium, then 36 furnaces could burn between *108 and 232* corpses per 24 hours, which is a different figure from the spy report figure of *2,000* corpses per 24 hours, and
2. the 2 crematoriums appeared to have been *almost completely visible* from both inside and outside the camp.

Chapter 5 . 8

Two crematoriums at Birkenau - Eye witness accusations:

Allegations of eye witnesses:

The crematoria end of the camp was surrounded by a special security system

The crematoria were surrounded by high fences

Thousands a day walked into underground rooms to be executed

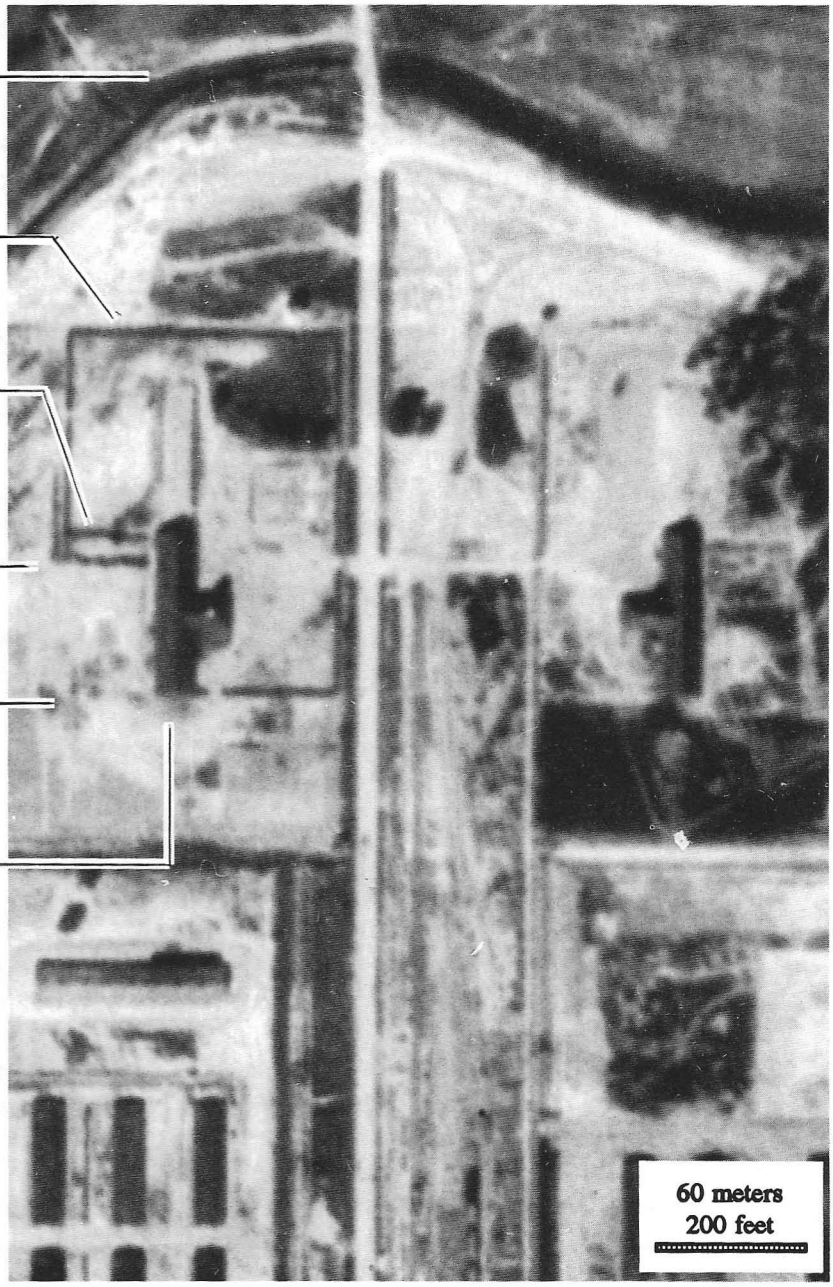
Gas pellets were inserted through four roof vents to kill the people

Enough coal or wood to burn the bodies was transported to the yard and piled

Thousands of bodies were burned each day in the crematoria ovens

Black smoke rose out of the crematoria chimneys

In the summer of 1944 bodies were constantly burned in large pits behind some of the crematoriums



After viewing air photos on the next 3 pages these accusations will be answered:

Photo 1- **May 31, '44:**

Photo 2 (a) - **1944:** Looking north from the road towards crematorium 2. Ref.: Klarsfeld, S., *Auschwitz Album.*

Photo 2 (b) - **1944:** Looking west from the train loading ramp towards the high chimney and wire fence of crematorium 1 in the background. Ref.: Klarsfeld, S., *Auschwitz Album.*

Five dates in 1944 reveals no smoke from crematorium chimneys...

Photo 3 -
Dec. 27,'43:

Haze covers the photo making it impossible to determine if smoke is rising from the chimneys or the yards

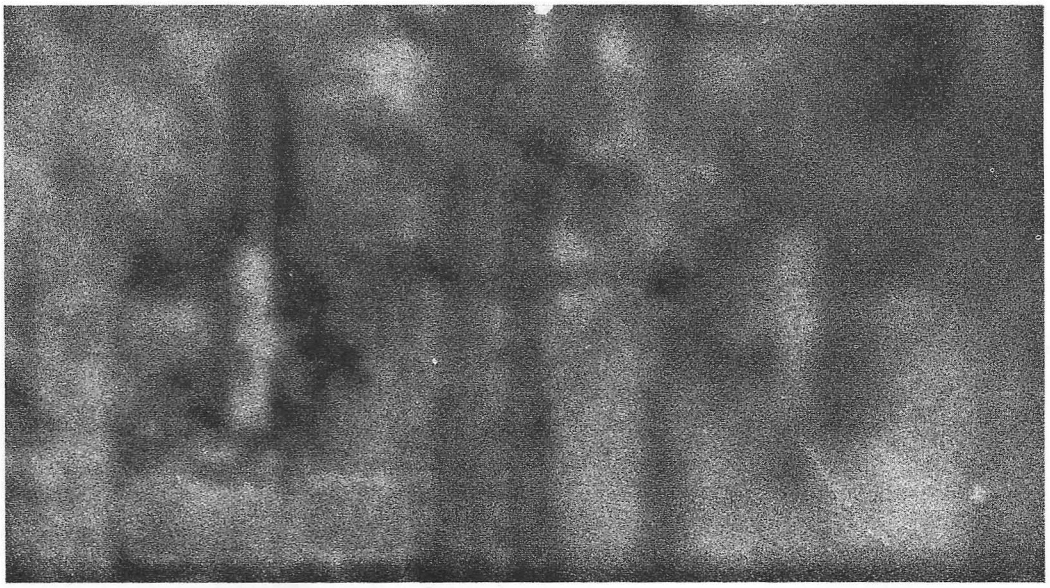


Photo 4 -
May 31,'44:

no fences

no smoke

no piles of coal or wood

no smoke from alleged burning pits

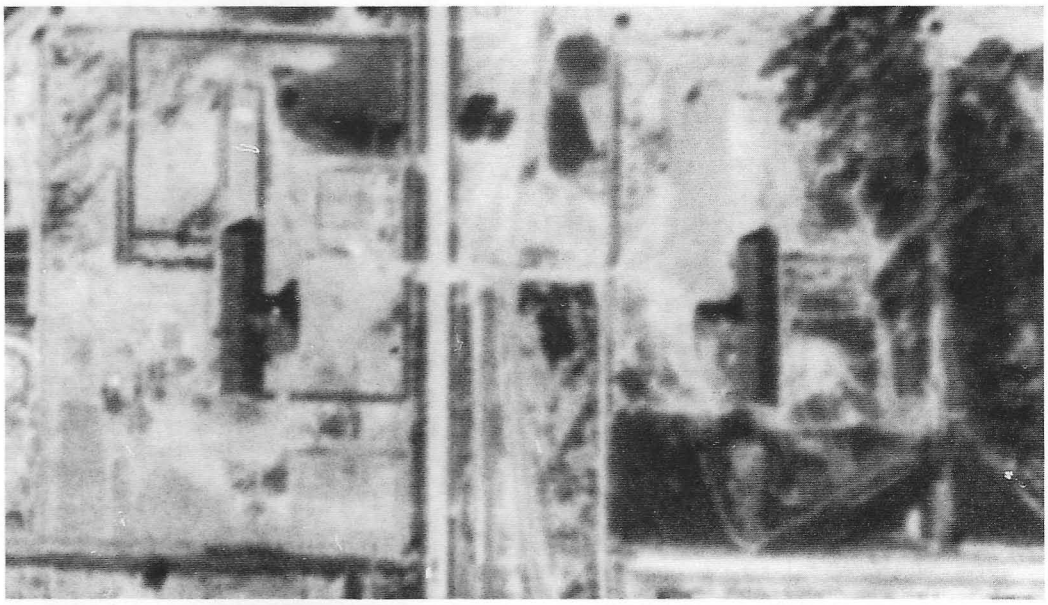
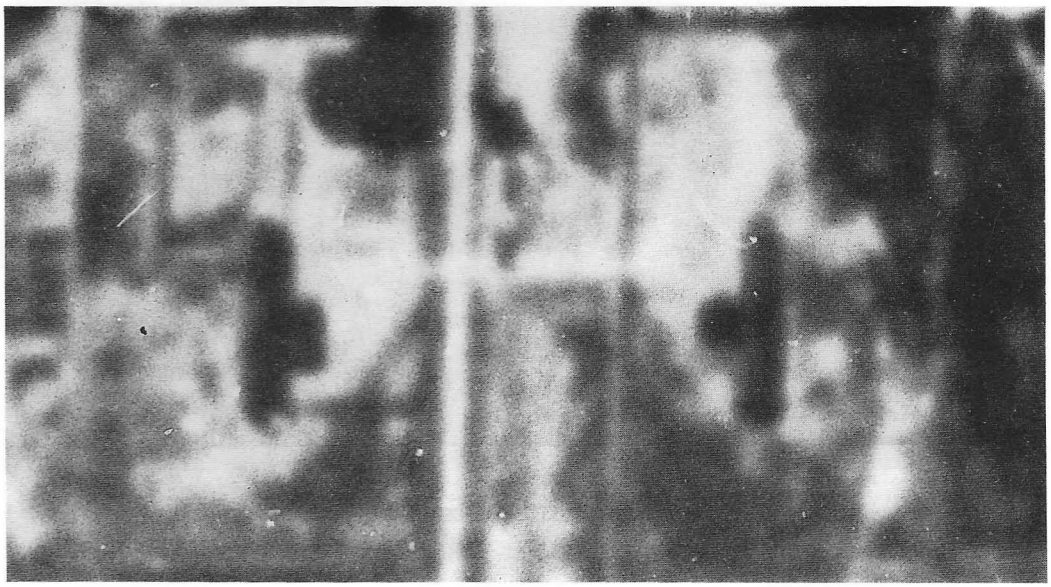


Photo 5 -
June 26,'44:

no smoke

no piles of coal or wood

no smoke from alleged burning pits



or pits on the ground, and no coal or wood piles or delivery system

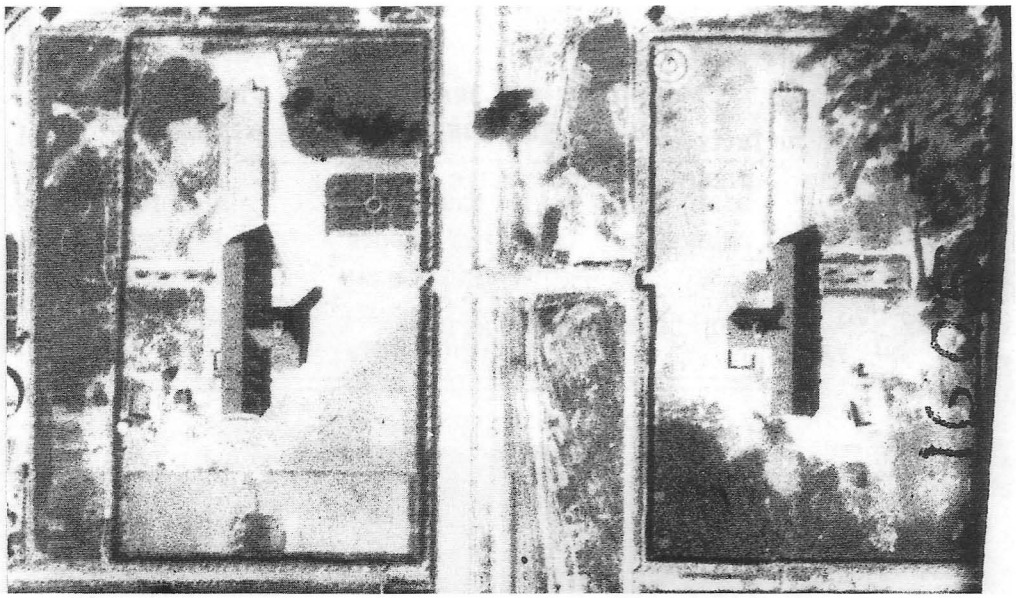


Photo 6 -
Aug. 25,'44:

no smoke

no burning pits

no delivery system for coal or wood

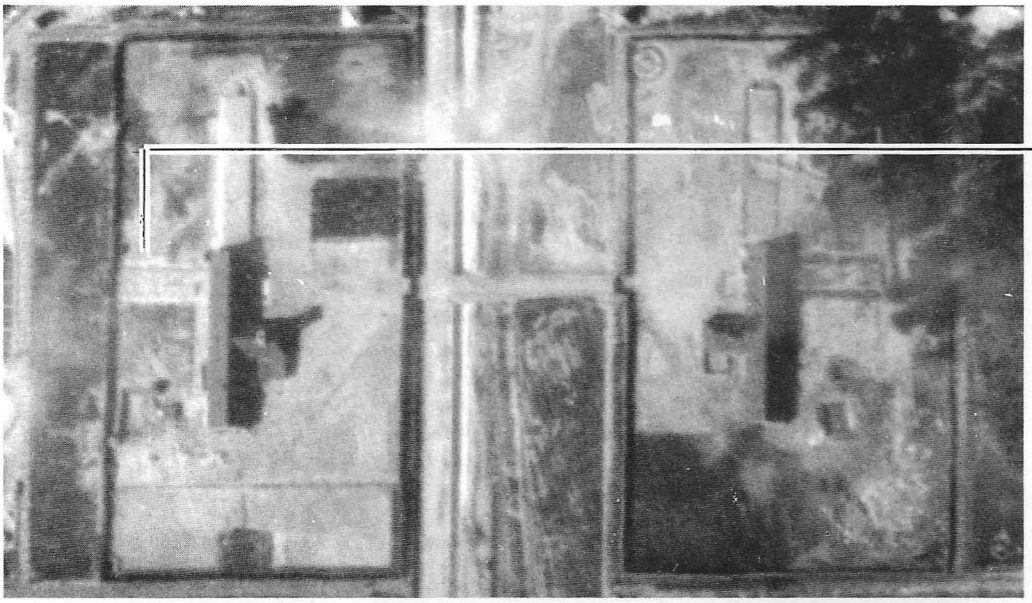


Photo 7
Sept 13, '44:

there are no dots to the left of crematorium 1

no smoke

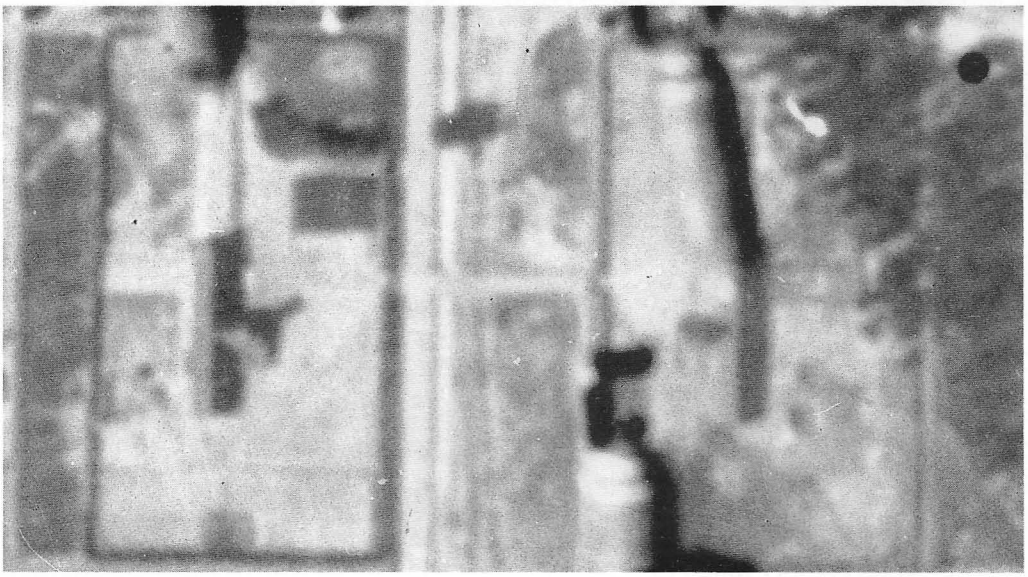


Photo 8 -
Sept. 13, '44:

as in photo 7, there are no dots to the left of crematorium 1, and this exposure was taken by a different plane

Were two crematoriums destroyed before or after Russians entered camp?

Dismantling the two crematoriums. The facts are:

(a) The Dec. 21st, 1944 and Jan. 16th, '45 photos show no change in dismantling of crematorium 1 and 2
(b) The German camp guards left Auschwitz in January, '45,
(c) The Soviet Red Army entered the camp on January 27th 1945, and
(d) The February 19th air photos show both buildings flattened as if by explosions.

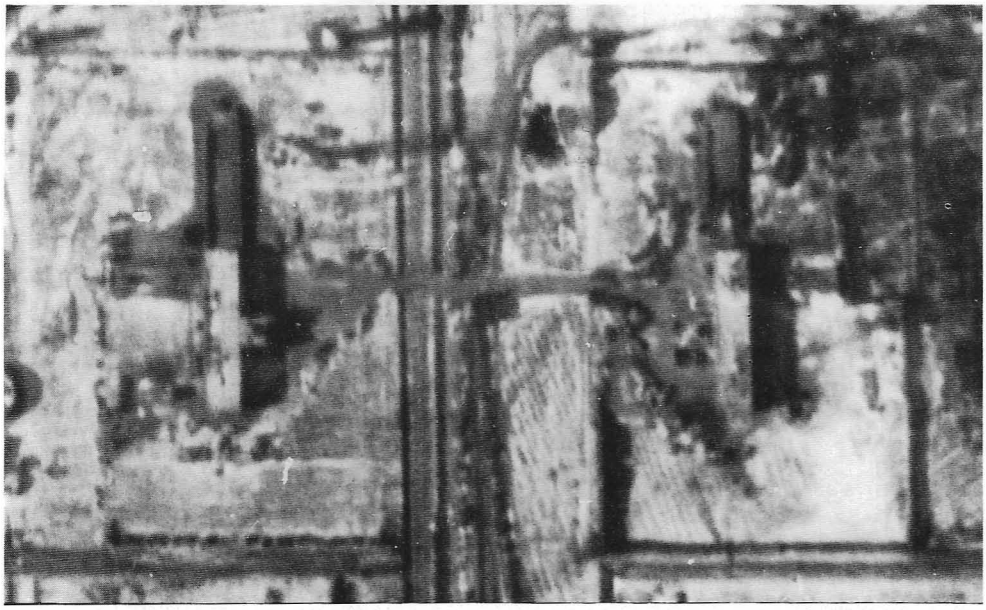


Photo 9 - **Dec. 21,'44:**

both crematoriums have been partly dismantled

the roofs appear to have been removed

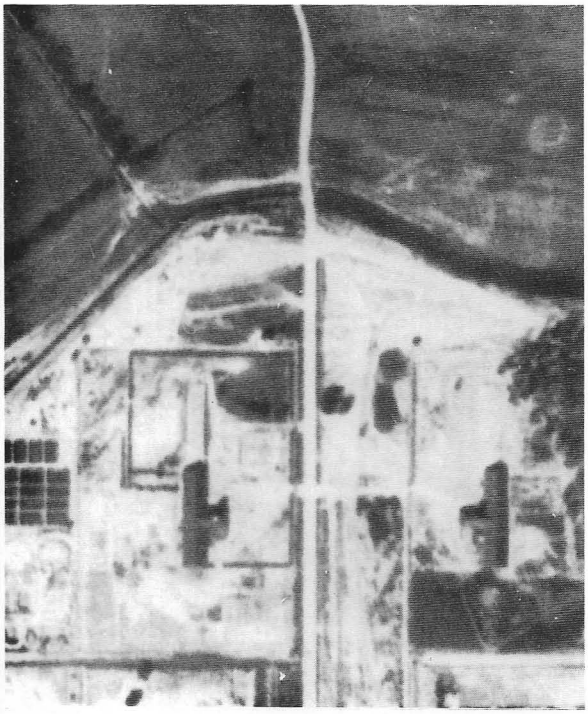
the chimneys have been removed

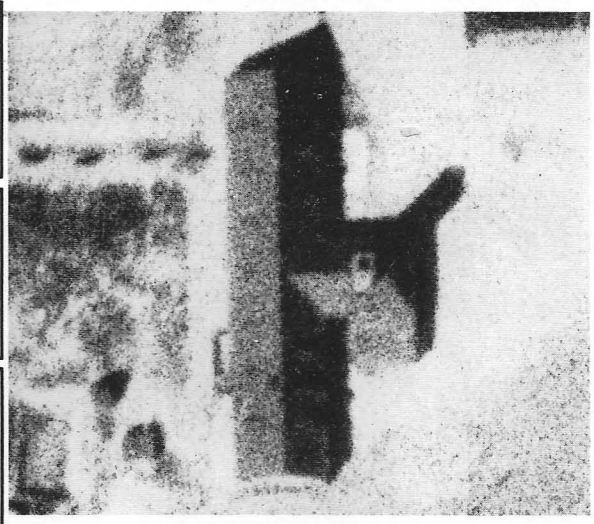
Photo 10 - **February 19,'45:**

both of the buildings appear to be flattened as if by explosions

Thousands cremated a day at Birkenau - accusations versus photo evidence

Allegations of eye witnesses:	What 1944 air photos actually reveal:
The crematoriums were in a corner of the camp surrounded by a special security system	There was a ditch but no fence around this end of the camp so people on the roads or farms outside could see the yards and crematorium buildings
The two crematoriums were surrounded by fences	Fences appear to have been drawn on the Aug. & Sept., '44 photos. May, '44 photos show a low fence or hedge around only 1/2 of the yard
Thousands a day walked into underground rooms to be executed	These sights would have been visible to people outside and inside the camp
Gas pellets were inserted through four roof vents to kill the people	Roof vent marks appear to have been drawn on May, June, and August photos, so they were not there originally
Enough coal or wood to burn the bodies was piled in the yards	No piles of coal or wood are visible on any of the four air photos taken during 1944
Thousands of bodies were burned each day in the crematoria ovens	No fuel delivery system exists such as a coal piling yard beside the train tracks or the crematoriums, and no conveyor system exists
Black smoke rose out of the crematoria chimneys	No black or white smoke is seen on the air photos from four different dates in 1944
In the summer of 1944 bodies were constantly burned in pits behind some of the crematoria	There is no smoke rising from the crematorium yards in the 1944 photos. One pit occurs behind each crematorium, perhaps dug to bury coal ashes





Four summer 1944 air photos reveal the two Birkenau crematoriums were visible from outside the camp, gave off no smoke from the chimneys or the yards, and had no coal storage or delivery system so were designed to each burn a small number of corpses per day.

Photo 11 - **May 31, '44,** and photo 12 - **August 25, '44:**

Comparing the Katyn murder site to the alleged Birkenau murder site

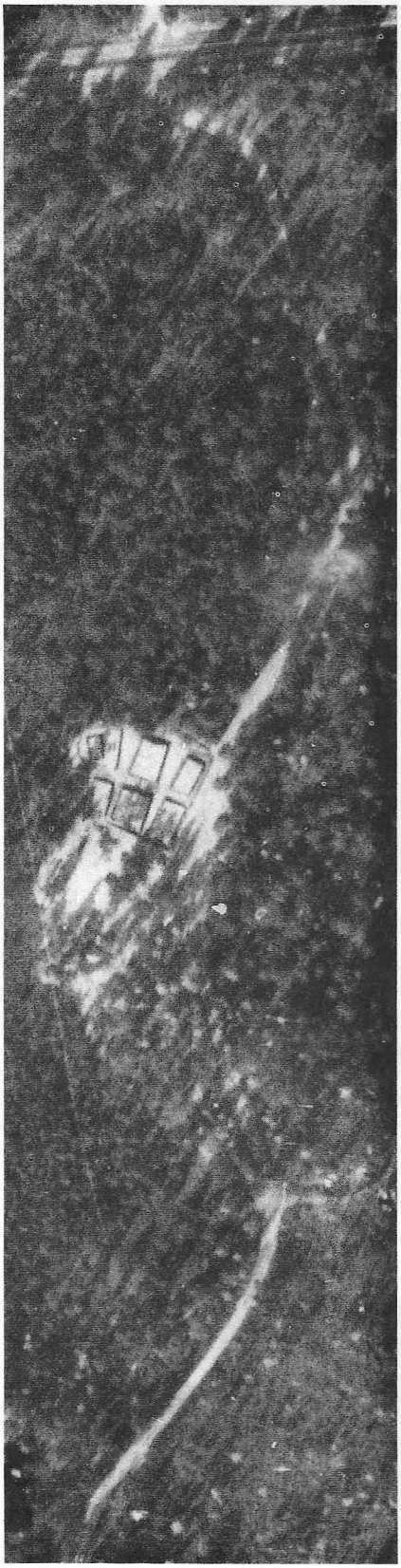


Photo 13 - **Oct. 13, '43:**

Katyn	Birkenau
4,400 shot and buried in 5 weeks from April 3 to May 11, 1940 = 120 per day	alleged 1,500,000 gassed and burned in 2 1/2 years from 1942 to '44 = 1,600 per day
in the centre of a one square kilometer (0.6 of a mile square) forest beside a narrow road	alleged in 2 large buildings at corner of a work camp with a wide road and surrounded by active farms
no witnesses as conducted in forest with one access road and no farms or houses	many witnesses as no fence around at least 1/2 of crematoriums gave farmers and spies an excellent view
1942 photos show a 350 meter (1140 ft.) narrow winding road through the forest	1944 photos show a wide straight road without trees exists between crematorium 1 and 2
1942 and 1943 photos show an area cleared of trees beside the access road	1944 photos shows no smoke coming from chimneys or alleged burning pits
no local villagers or spies witnessed the killings so the Germans had no reason to look for the gravesite on existing air photos or to take new photos	Americans received spy reports from the Auschwitz area after May '43 so they had important reasons to study the May, '44 Birkenau air photos and to take new photos
bombing was not an option	crematoriums could have been bombed

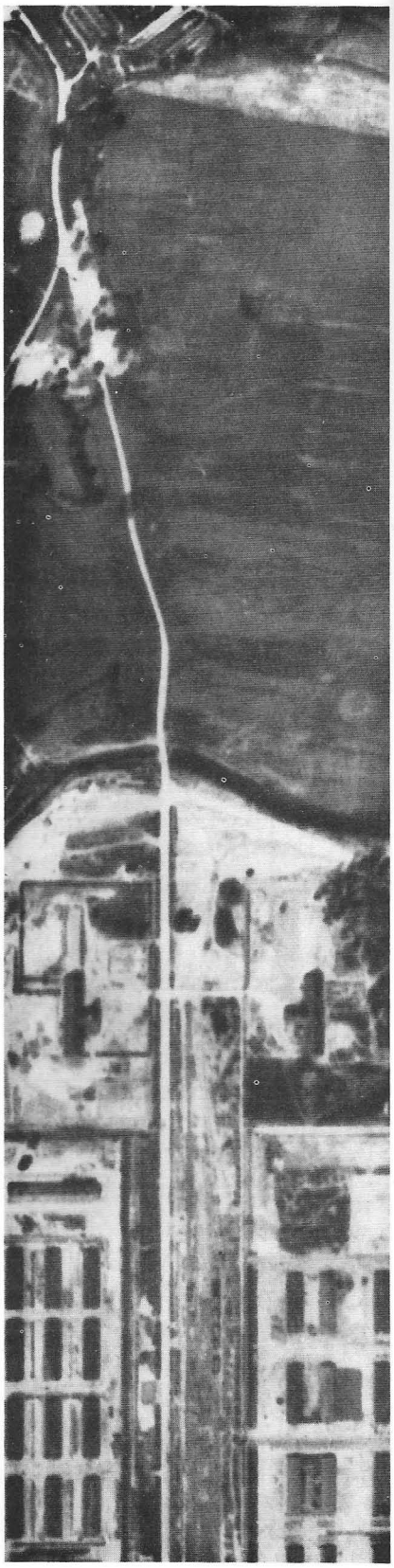
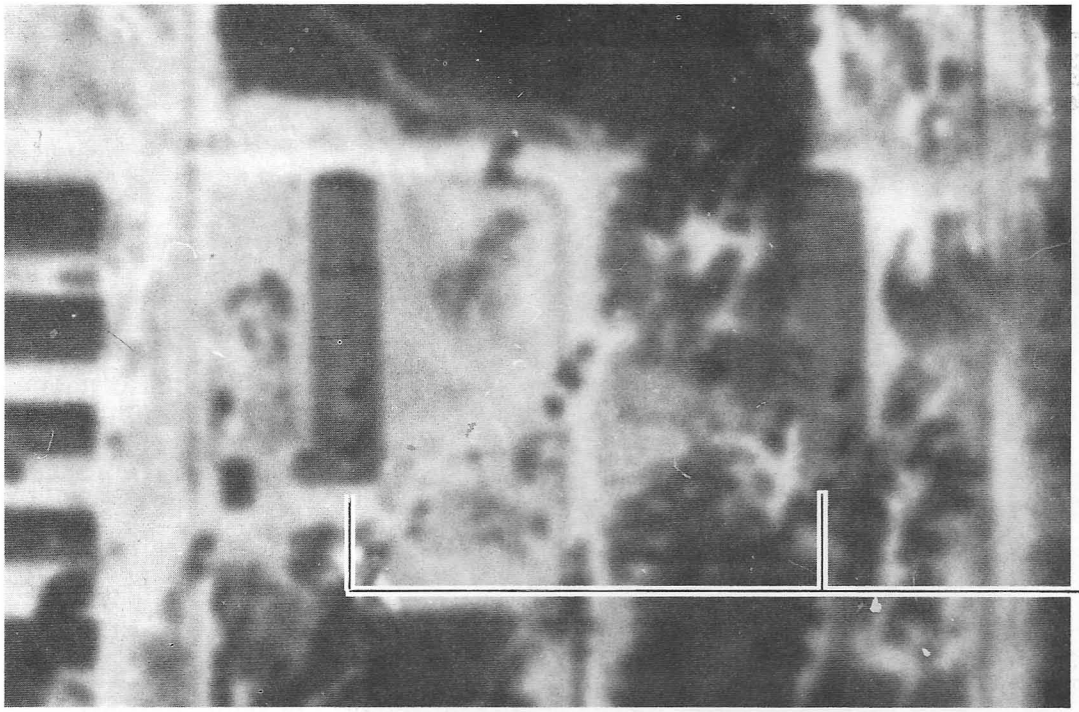


Photo 14 - **May 31, '44:**

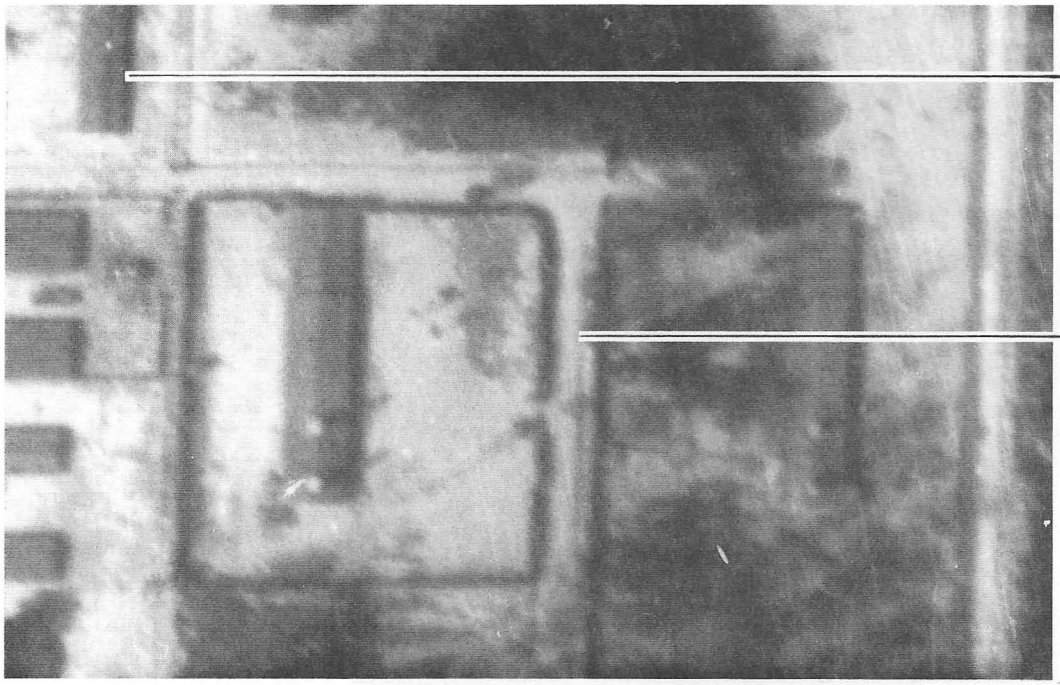
Chapter 5 . 9 - Alleged gas chambers at Birkenau visible from outside



Anyone attending the disinfection facilities would have had a clear unobstructed view of these buildings

The chimneys were small and round unlike the large square crematorium 1 and 2 chimneys. There was *no* railway spur for fuel delivery.

Photo 1 - May 31,'44:



A new building has been constructed

The black line is very thick for a fence yet has *no* shadow. There is *no* indication of shrubs or a hedge as in the May photos.

No evidence of the claimed burning pits

Photo 2 - September 13,'44:

Three dates show no smoke but appearance of a black line

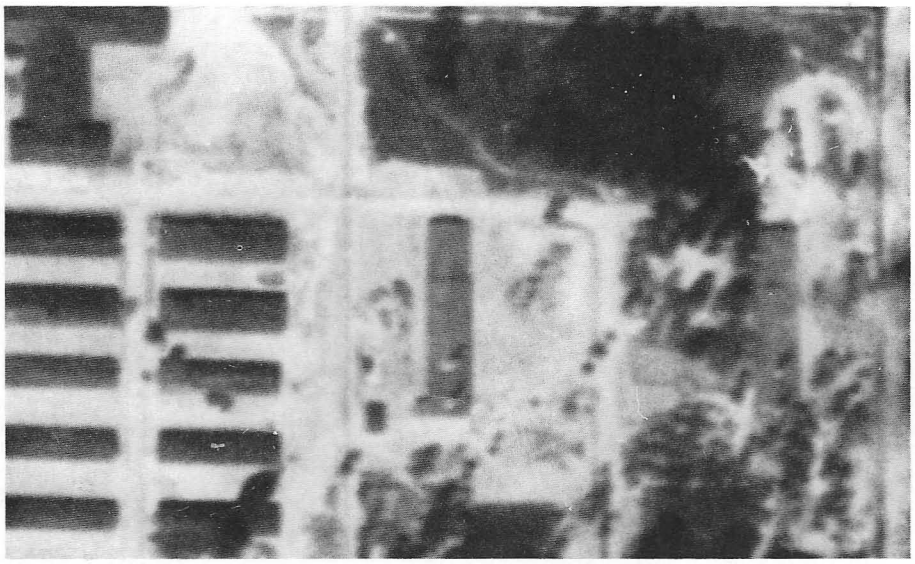


Photo 3 - **May 31, '44:**

no visible fence or shrubbery around the buildings

no smoke from the claimed burning pits

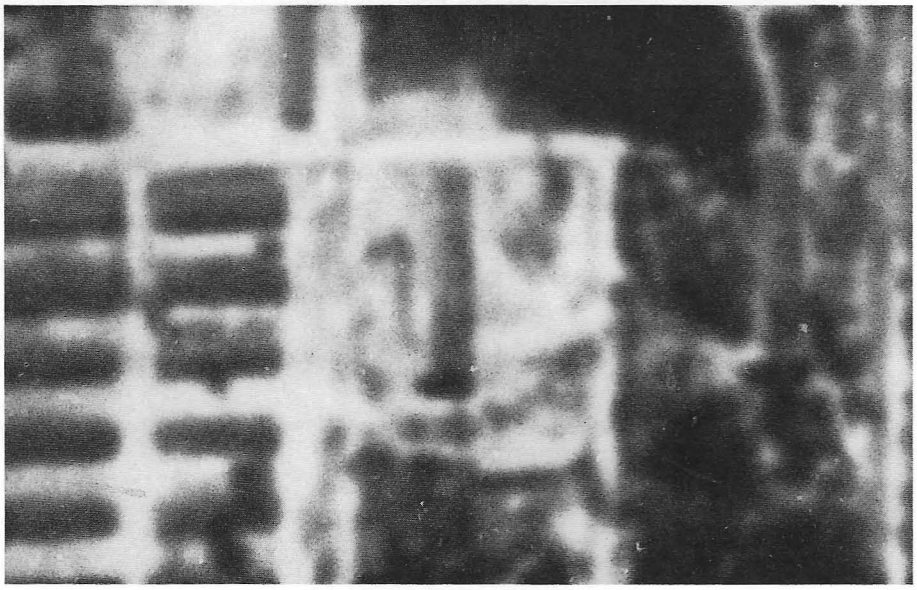


Photo 4 - **June 26, '44:**

no visible fence or shrubbery around the buildings

no smoke from the claimed burning pits

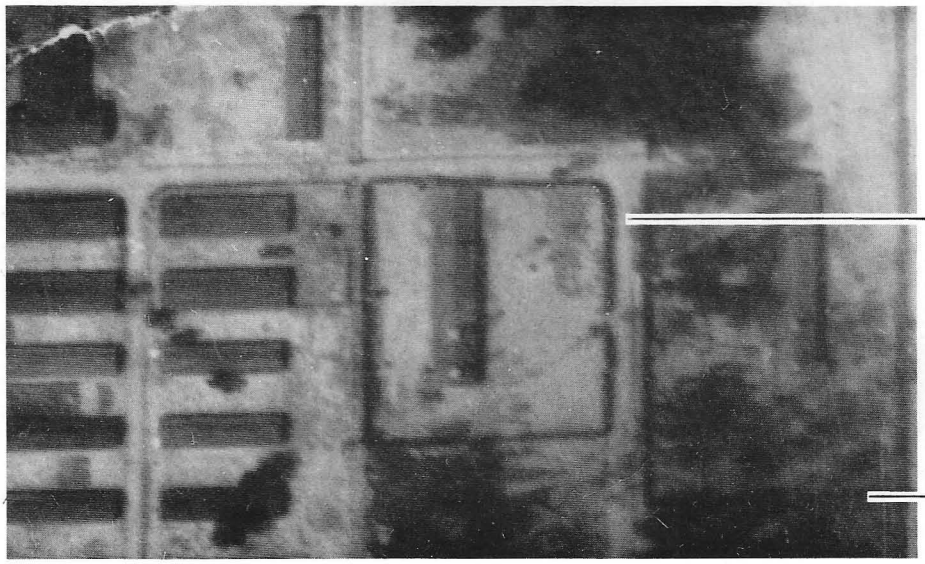


Photo 5 - **Sept. 13, '44:**

a black line surrounds one building and half surrounds the other building

Two Buildings beside disinfection facilities alleged to have been gas chambers

Eye Witness allegations:	What 1944 air photos actually reveal
The two buildings next to the disinfection facilities were gas chambers and crematoriums just like crematoriums 1 and 2	Buildings were different shaped and had much smaller chimneys than the 2 large crematoriums, and may have had another purpose
The buildings were surrounded by fences to prevent witnesses from seeing gassing executions	May and June, '44 photos show no fence, but on the September photo a thick black line appears
Thousands a day walked into rooms to be executed by gas	No fence would allow people in the area to view this
Thousands of bodies were burned each day in the crematoriums	No fuel delivery system exists such as train tracks, a coal piling yard, and a conveyor system
Coal and wood to burn the bodies were stored in the yard	No piles of coal or wood are visible on the 1944 air photos
Smoke rose out of the crematorium chimneys	No black or white smoke is seen on any of the three air photo dates in 1944
Bodies were constantly burned in at least one pit behind at least one of the crematorium buildings during the spring and summer of 1944	No visible smoke was seen in any pit behind any building on the air photos from May, June, August, and September, 1944

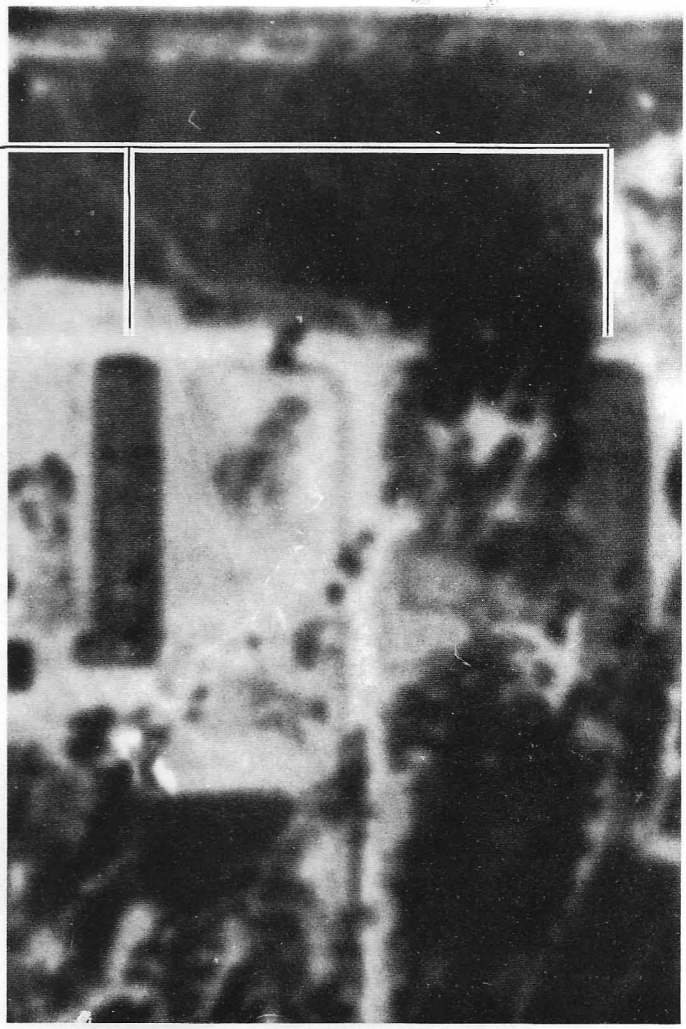


Photo 6 - **May 31, '44:**

Summer 1944 air photos of the buildings next to the disinfection facilities reveal they were visible from outside the camp, had no smoke rising from the chimneys or the ground, and were designed differently than crematoriums 1 and 2 and therefore may have served another purpose

Chapter 5 . 10

The bombing of the I. G. Farben industrial complex

Photo 1 -
Sept. 13, '44:

On September 13th, 1944, 96 American bombers flew at 7,500 meters elevation directly over Birkenau and from 11:17 to 11:20 a.m. dropped 943 five hundred pound (225 kilogram) 'high explosive' bombs on the I.G. Farben industrial plant.

The first actively firing anti-aircraft guns which the planes encountered were next to the Sola River about one kilometer from the Auschwitz I camp.

The majority of the 943 bombs landed in the industrial area, however about 20 landed almost directly on top of these anti-aircraft guns one kilometer from Auschwitz I.

(Ref.: *Interpretation Report number D. B. 217.* Bombing damage report.)

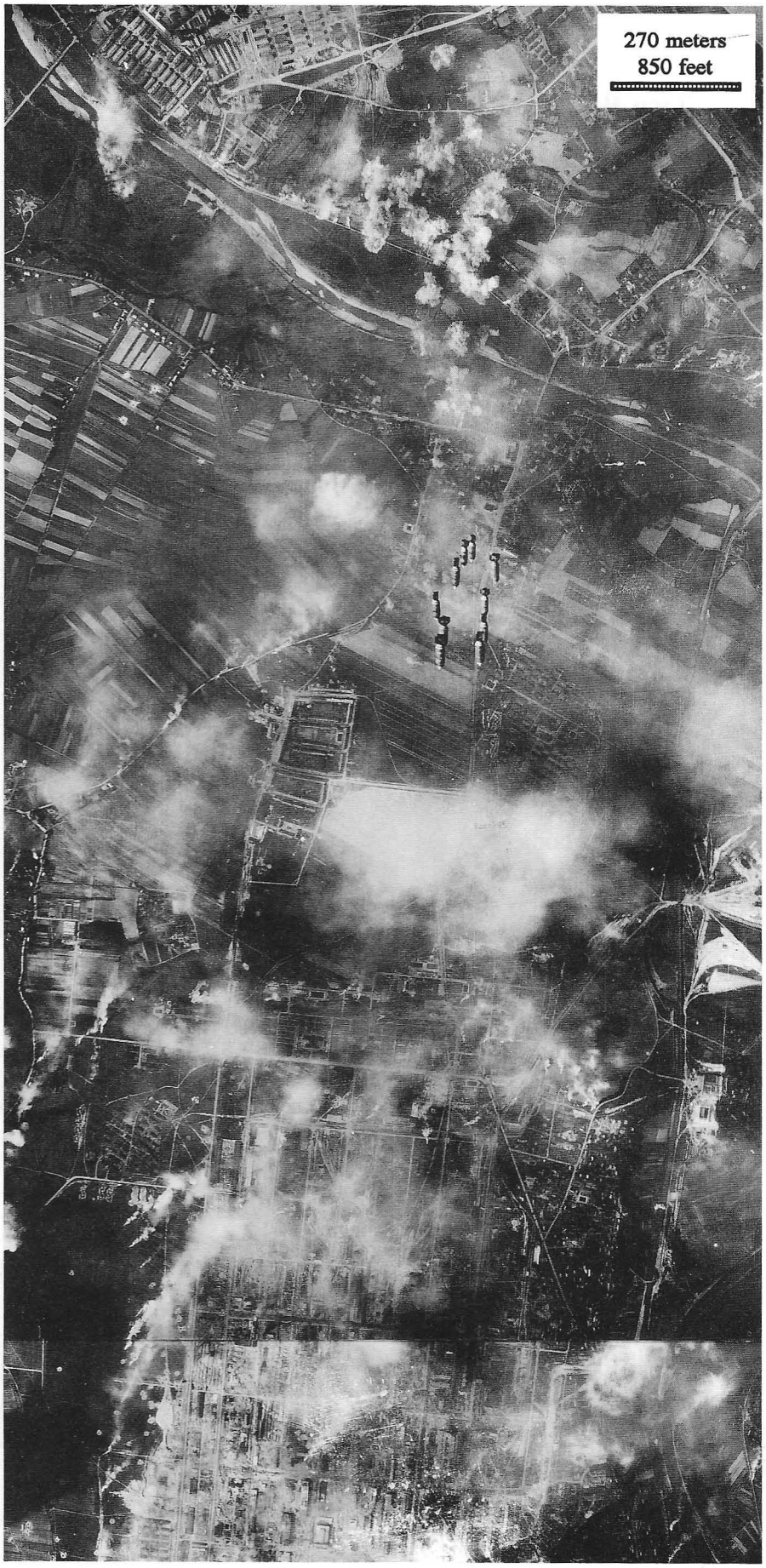
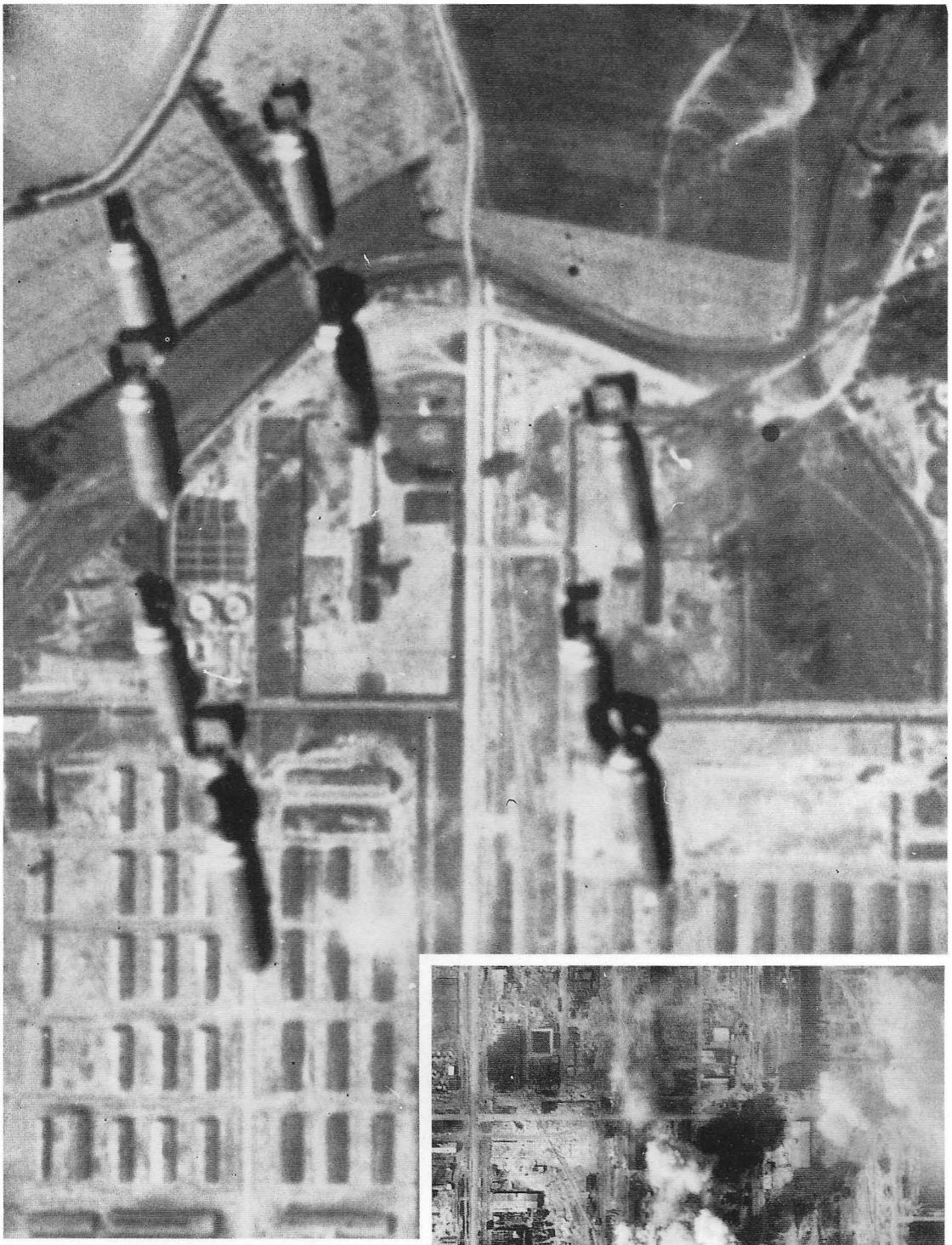


Photo 2 - **Sept. 13, 44:**

As the planes flew west to east they released their bombs directly over Birkenau in order to hit the industrial plant. Here 9 bombs are released travelling 320 kilometers (180 miles) per hour.

Because no anti-aircraft guns are firing from this area, either large bombers or smaller Mosquito fighter bombers could have precision bombed the crematoriums with a minimum of danger.



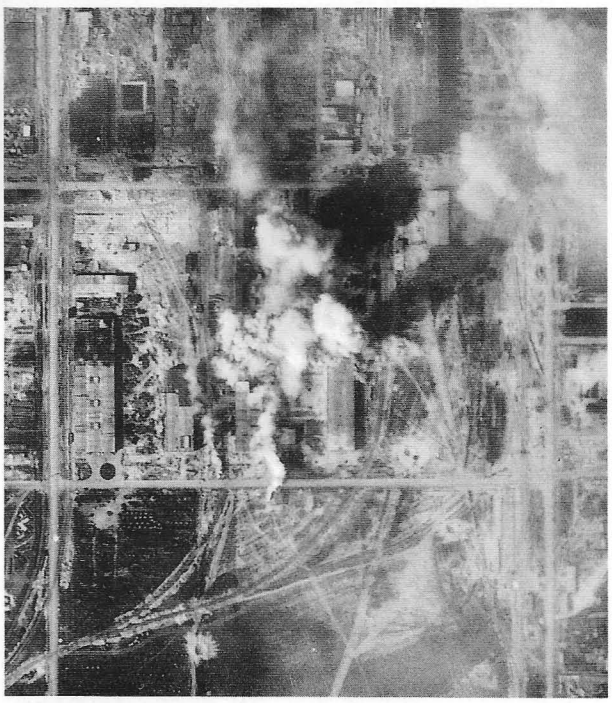


Photo 3 - **Sept. 13 '44:** (right) Buildings in the synthetic rubber section were hit by a group of 8 to 10 of the 230 kilogram (500 pound) bombs.

Photo 5: (above)
A battery of German 88-mm anti-aircraft guns. Ref.: Middlebrook, M.

Photo 4 -
Sept.13,'44:
(right)
One bomb landed directly across the river 300 meters (900 feet) from Auschwitz I. Other bombs appear to have been dropped to try and strike the anti-aircraft emplacements that are identified by the lines of white smoke rising from the roadway. At least one anti-aircraft gunner, and perhaps more, appear to have received direct hits.

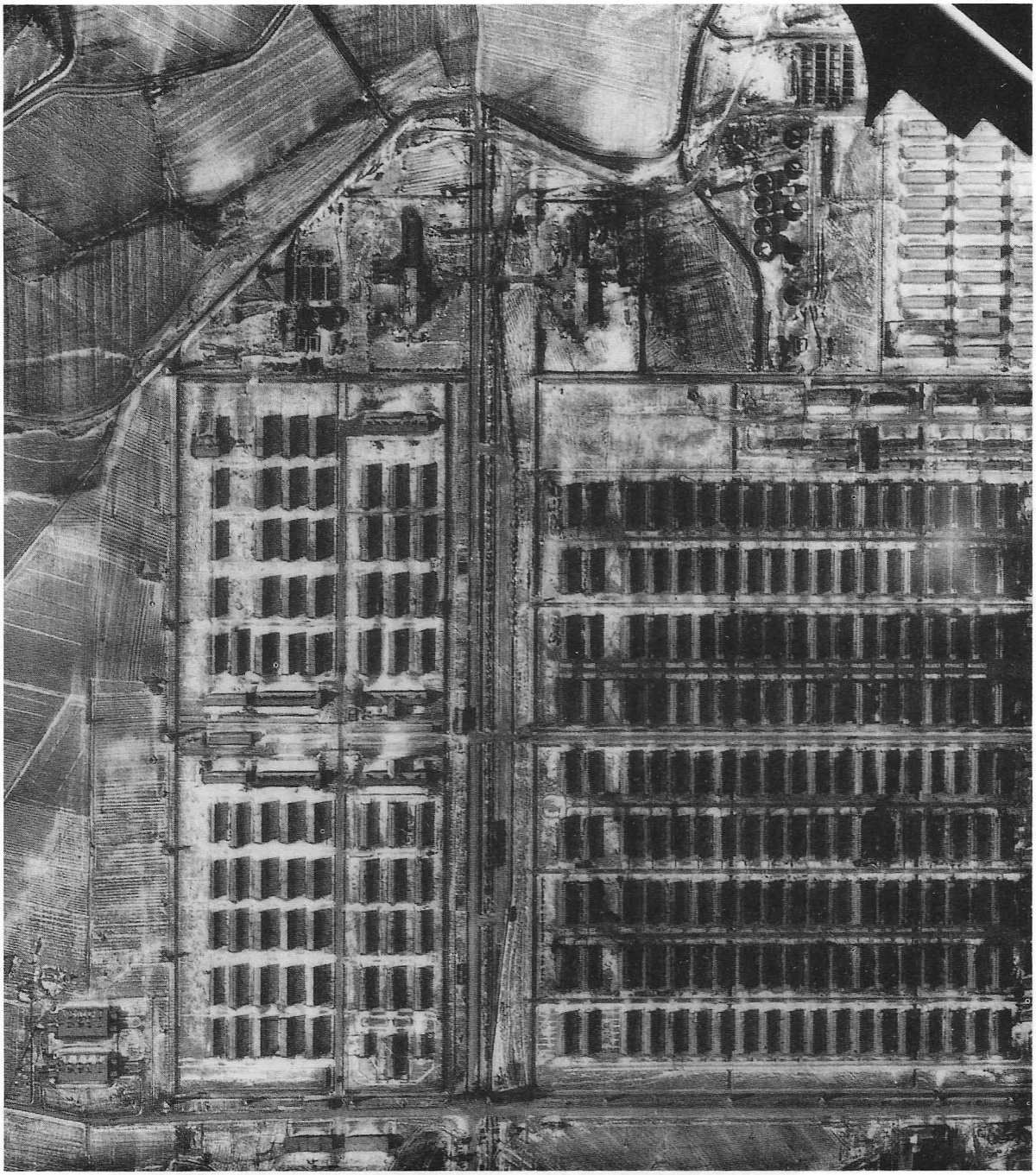


Photo 6 - **December 21st, 1944:** There are no round craters or other signs of previous bombing destruction visible in this December, 1944 photo. Because the light coloured snow is in contrast to the darker manmade items, structures such as the guard towers, buildings, railroad tracks and loading ramp are clearly visible.

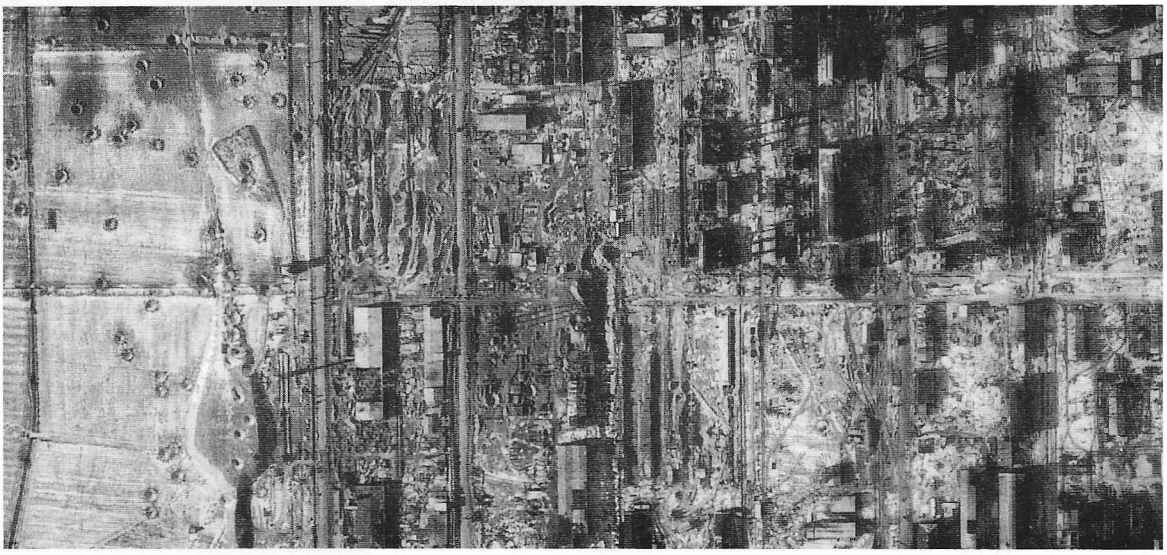
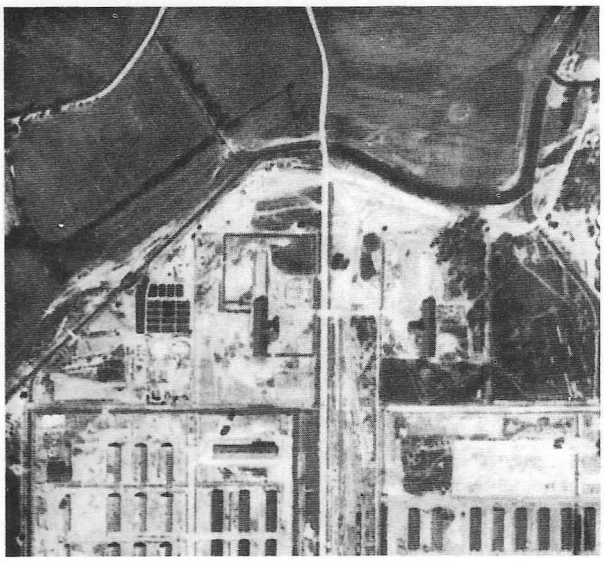


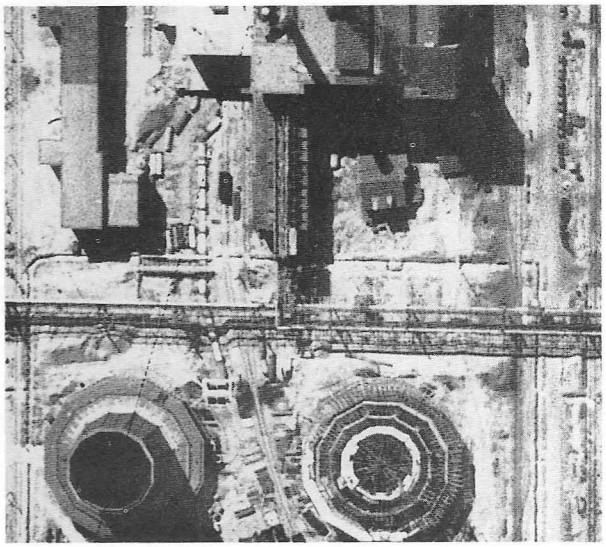
Photo 7 - **Dec. 21, '44:** At the I. G. Farben site evidence of bombing included craters and building damage, as in this southern part of the synthetic oil section.

The reasons why the Birkenau crematoriums were not bombed ...

What historians say:	What air photos reveal:
Spies for the British and Americans in the Auschwitz camp area were not aware Jewish people were being exterminated and burned at Birkenau because 'special security arrangements' around the gas chambers and crematoriums prevented anyone from seeing inside	The May, 1944 photos reveal more than 1/2 of each crematorium had no visible fence, while 1/2 had shrubbery or a low fence. Beyond that were two guardtowers and a drainage ditch, but no fence and no gate or gatehouses for at least two kilometers in all directions.

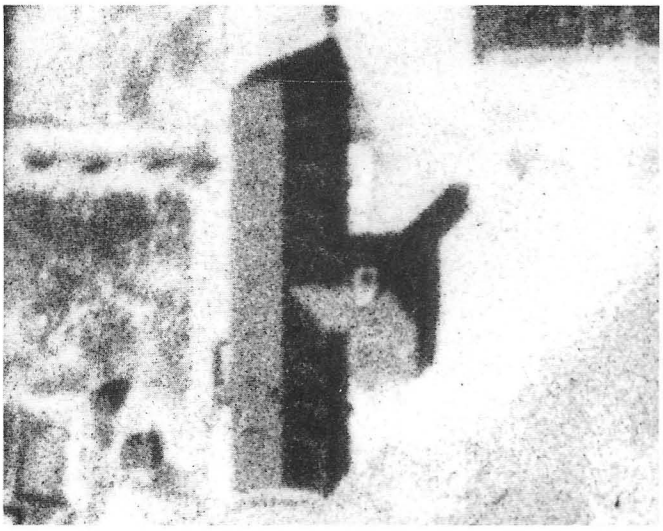


What historians say:	What air photos reveal:
If a few people did observe the exterminations, spy reports and maps were not getting out and being received by military personnel in England.	The May, 1943 spy map of the industrial complex was received by the American military before January, 1944, (see page 28), and the *War Refugee Board* telegram describing the alleged exterminations was received in July, 1944 (see page 60).

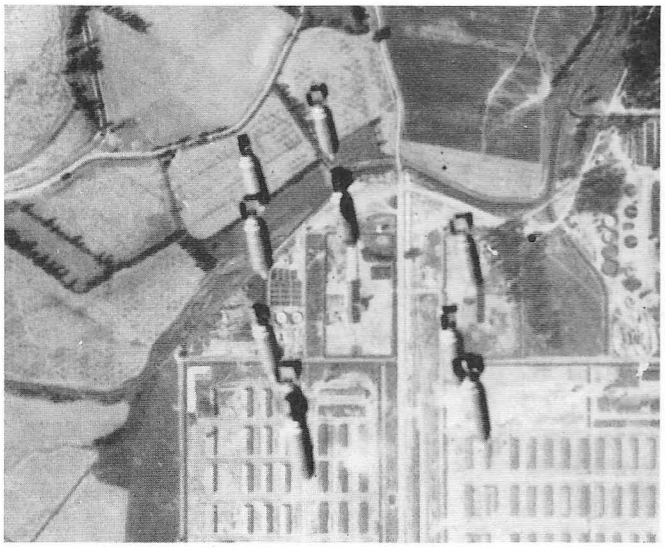


What historians say:	What air photos reveal:
Air photo interpreters were not informed that mass exterminations may be occurring, and therefore when viewing the air photos of Auschwitz I and Birkenau thought they looked like standard work and detention camps.	Air photo interpreters would have been given spy reports and other information concerning the camps before June, 1944 when they received the first air photos of Birkenau and used their knowledge of industrial facilities to analyze them.

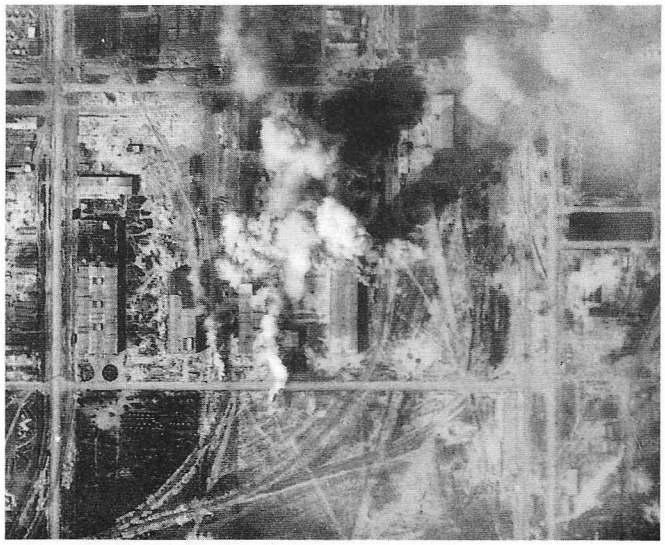
what some historians say versus what the 1944 air photos reveal:



What historians say:	What air photos reveal:
If photo interpreters were given spy reports such as the *War Refugee Board* telegram (on page 60) describing mass gassings and cremations, they still could not identify the crematoriums	The skilled air photo interpreters would have quickly identified the two big crematoriums with large chimneys in wide yards outside the camp fence, and determined the number of corpses they were designed to cremate



What historians say:	What air photos reveal:
If officials knew the locations of the gas chambers the area was too far from British airfields to conduct bombing raids.	On four days from August to December, 1944 American planes bombed the I. G. Farben complex. On September 13th they released their bombs directly over the Birkenau crematoriums.



What historians say:	What air photos reveal:
Attempting to bomb the gas chambers from standard bombing height would have resulted in the deaths of thousands of camp inmates	Planes bombed anti-aircraft guns one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) from Auschwitz I and also the industrial factories. The large crematorium buildings with their big yards and farms on one side could have been bombed with a minimum loss of life.

Chapter 6
800,000 alleged executed and cremated in Treblinka

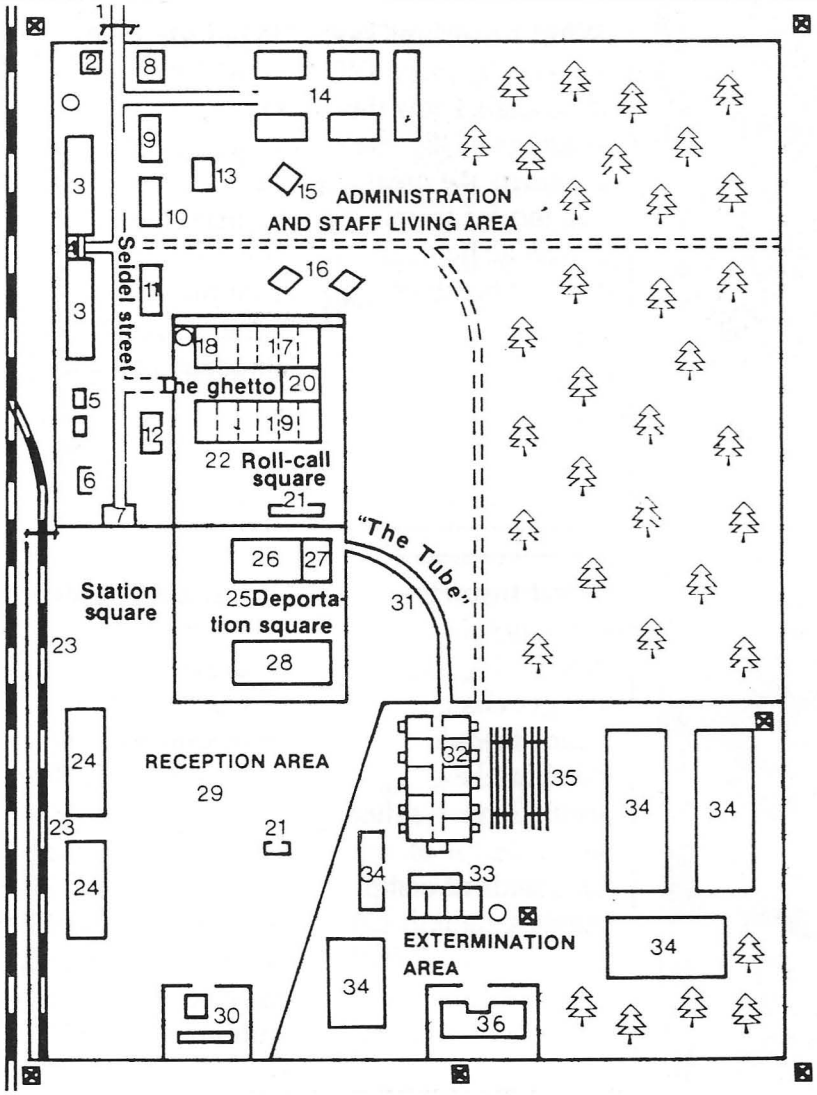
The Treblinka camp measuring 470 by 370 meters (1400 by 110 feet) was established in 1941 on a branching rail spur which led to a gravel pit camp. From July to September, '42 a total of 360,000 Jewish people, or 4,000 per day, were killed at Treblinka and buried in large graves in one corner of the camp. (Ref.: *Arad, Y.*, page 127)

In 1942 when the three 5 by 5 meter (15 by 15 foot) concrete gas chambers could not process enough people 700 prison workers were brought in to build ten new concrete 7 by 8 meter (21 by 24 foot) gas chambers on each side of a concrete corridor serviced by a narrow gauge railway line.
(Ref.: *Ehrenburg, Ilya*, pages 416-417)

From Sept. '42 to May '43 a further 440,000 Jewish people, or 1,600 per day, were gassed and buried in the southeast corner of the camp (an area shown on maps by alleged survivors as about 90 by 70 meters).

From February to September, 1943. the 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and piles of 2,000 to 3,000 were burned on railway ties in immense fires, and the resulting 10 meter (30 foot) high flames and smoke could be seen for a long distance.(Ref.: *Arad, Y.*, page 175)

In September, '43 the buildings were cleared, pine trees were planted, and the area was made to look like a farm. When the Soviets arrived in 1944 they found only some bones as evidence of the 800,000.
(Ref.: Donat, A., *The Death Camp Treblinka.*)



Treblinka Map Legend:

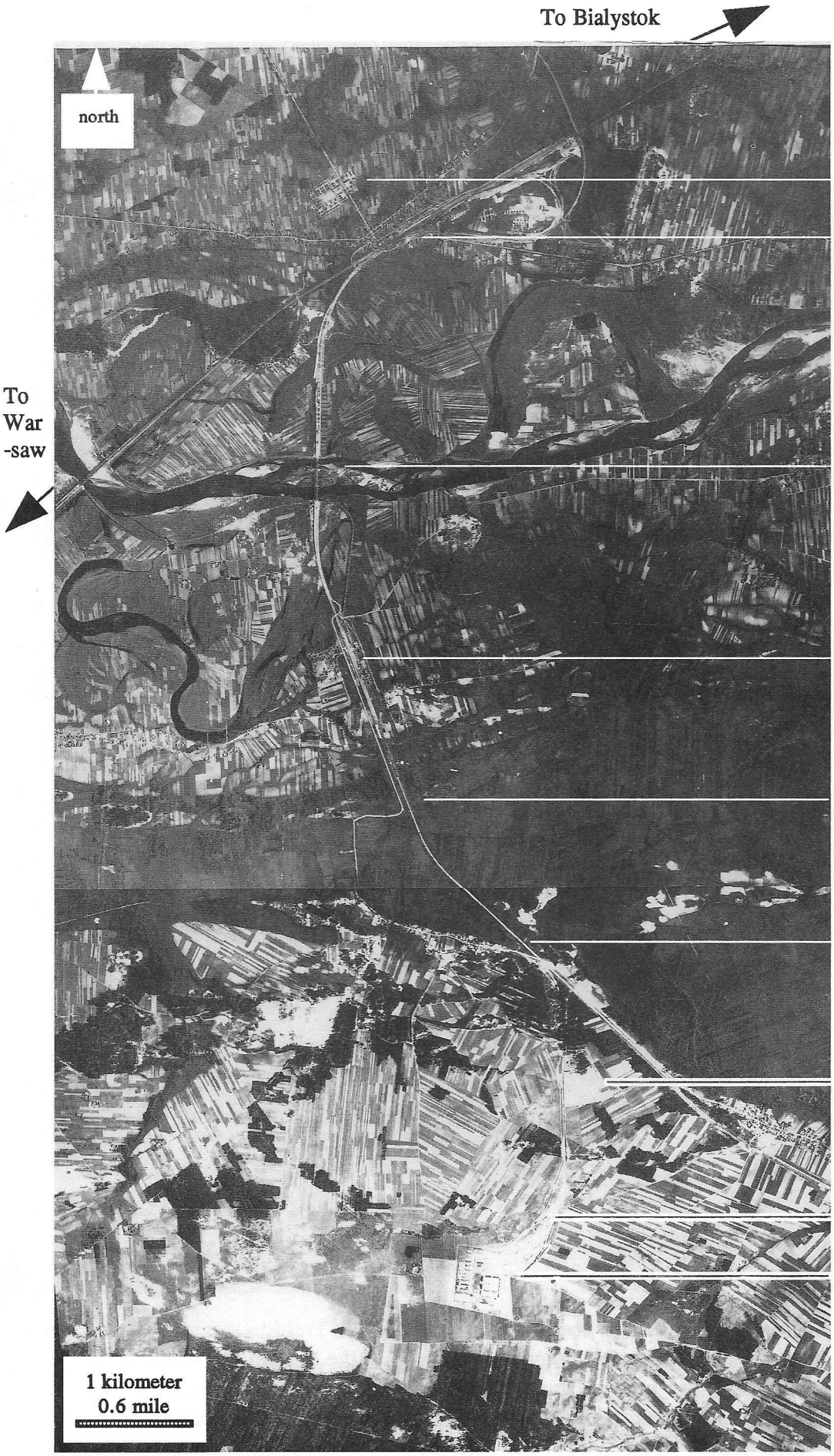
1. entrance
9. barber, sick bay, dentist
10. Polish and Ukrainian girls
11. bakery
13. 'gold Jews' working area
15. zoos, stables, pigs
17. tailor, carpentors, sickroom
18. kitchen and laundry
20. locksmith
24. storage disguised as station
25. deportation square
27. barber for women
30. execution site

Extermination area:

31. approach to gas chambers
32. 10 new gas chambers
33. 3 old gas chambers
34. burial pits
35. 'roasts' for burning bodies
36. prisoners kitchen & beds

⊠ watchtower
▬ railway
— barbed wire fence

Map 1: Drawn on information from an alleged survivor for a 1965 Treblinka Trial in Germany. Ref: Yitzhak. A. *Belzec*....page 39



Location Map:

Malkinea transit camp

Malkinea town

bridges over Bug River

Treblinka railroad station

railroad line

Maiden Kuvientynski village

alleged Treblinka camp

Wolka Okraglik town

gravel pit

gravel pit camp

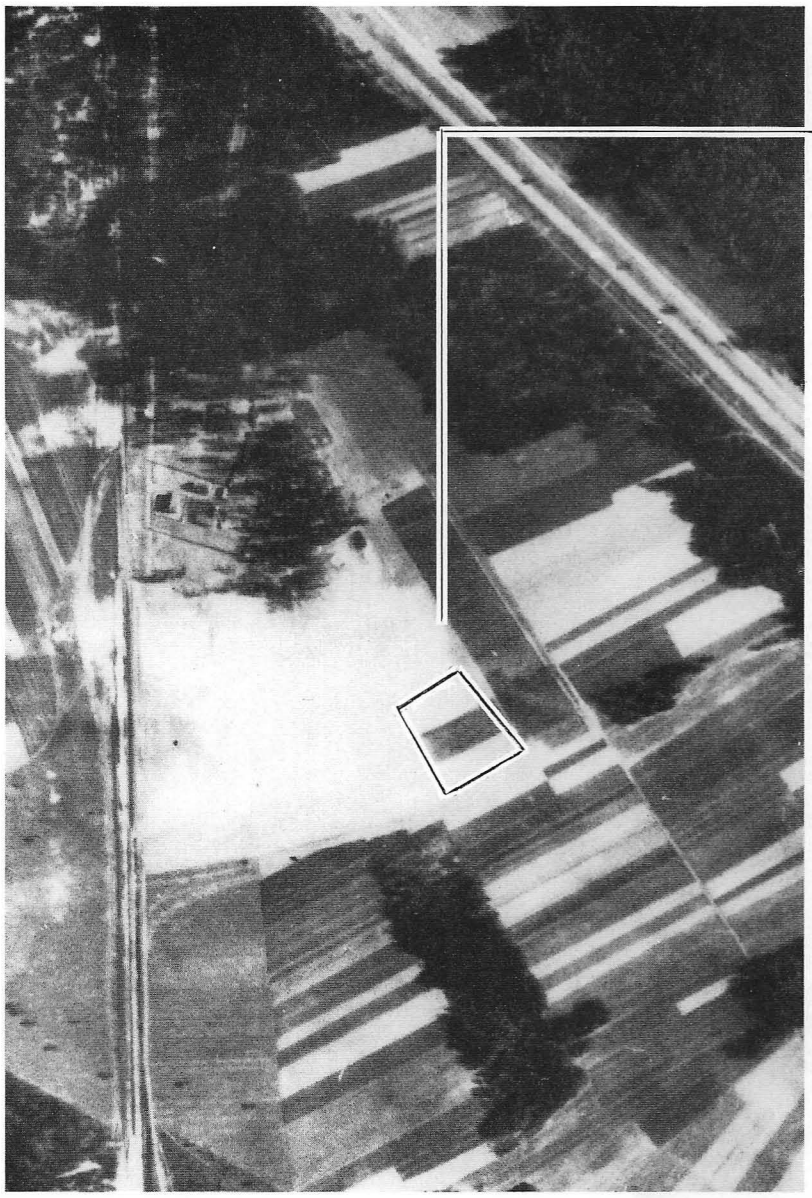
Photo 1 - **May 15, '44**

Location of alleged camp in relation to farms, towns, and railroads

Photo 2 - **May 15, '44:** The triagular shaped area is the alleged former Treblinka camp. On the left of it is the rail line and road going down to the gravel pit camp at the bottom left of the photo. On the right is Wolka Okranglik village just up from the main rail and road line going north. Almost all of the rectangular farming plots around the villages appear to have been worked in 1944.

The Alleged Treblinka Camp: Eye-witness Accusations

Allegations:



150 meters
480 feet

In 1942 for three months 360,000 people, or 4,000 per day, were killed and buried in mass graves in the southeast corner of the camp (an area about 90 by 70 meters),

During 8 months of 1942 and '43 440,000 people, or 1,800 per day, were killed in 13 gas chambers and buried in the southeast portion of the camp

During 8 months in '43 about 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and burned day and night on railway ties

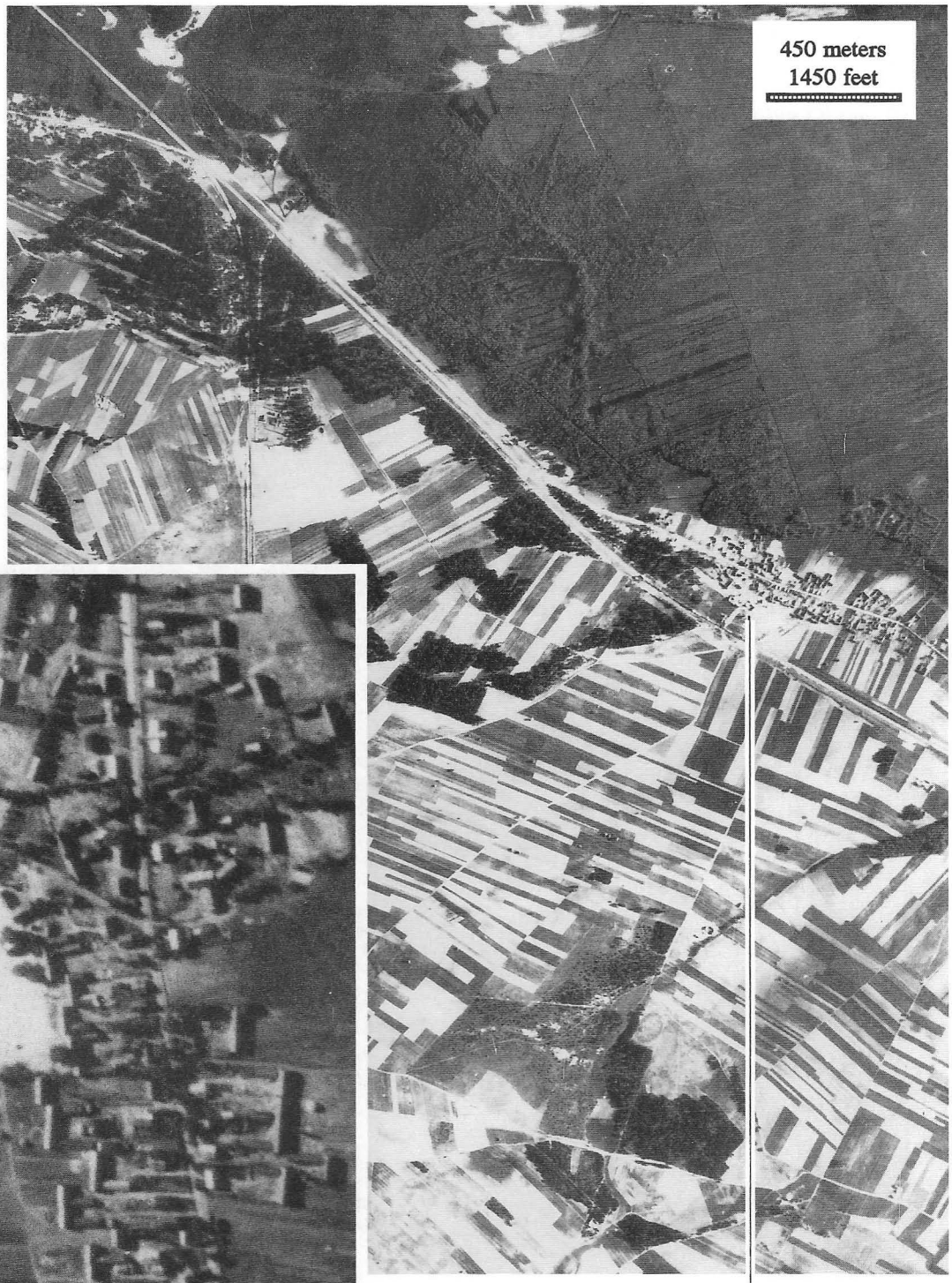
In September, '43 the buildings, fences, and watchtowers were removed and the area was made to look like a farm

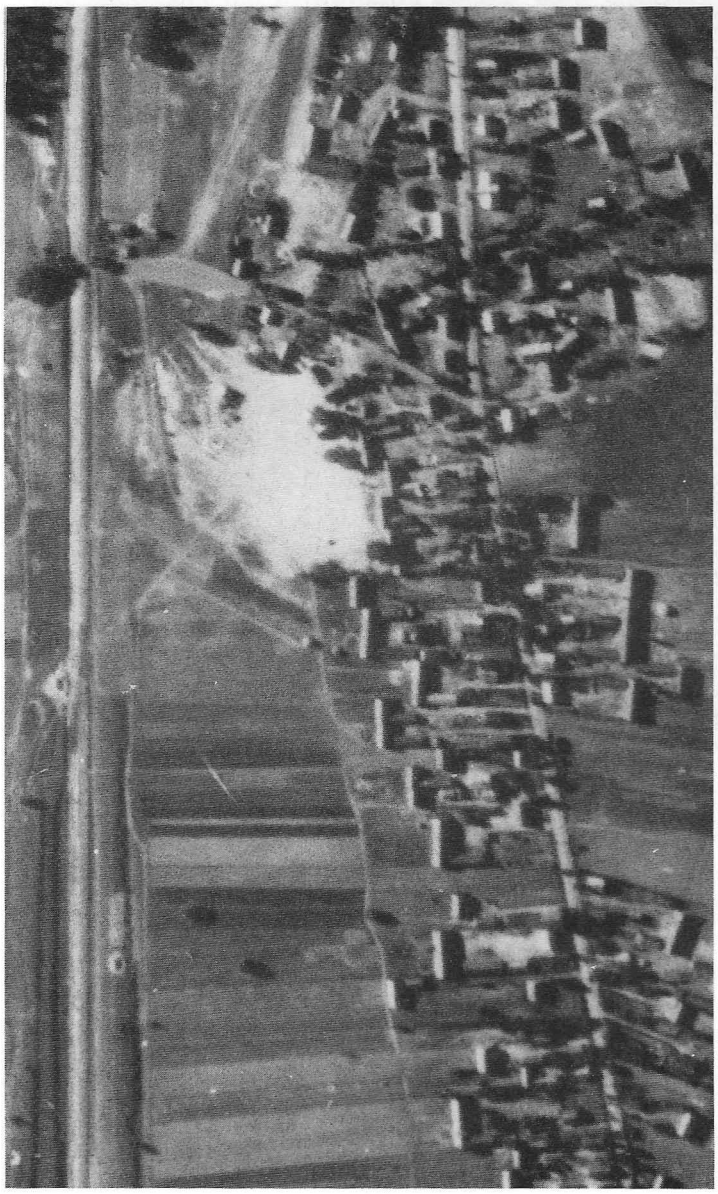
An extermination camp occurred at this location from July 1942 to September, '43 in which 3/4 of a million people were brutally murdered

Photo 3 - **May 15, 1944**

After viewing air photos on the next 7 pages these accusations will be answered:

Photo 4 -
May 15, '44:
(right)
There is a clear unobstructed view 300 meters (900 feet) across farms from the road and rail line north of Wolka Okraglik to the alleged camp location. The trees are one or two rows deep. Farms appear actively worked.





Wolka Okraglik village

Photo 5 - **May 31,'44:** (left)
There are 86 houses and other buildings in this portion of Wolka Okraglik village. The road through town proceeds north and parallels the railway line to pass within 300 meters of the alleged camp.

Photo 6 - **After 1970:** Looking southeast across the symbolic reconstruction of the gravel pit railroad towards the Treblinka monument. The trees in the foreground do not appear to have changed position since 1944. Wolka Okraglik village is off the photo to the left and the gravel pit to the right.

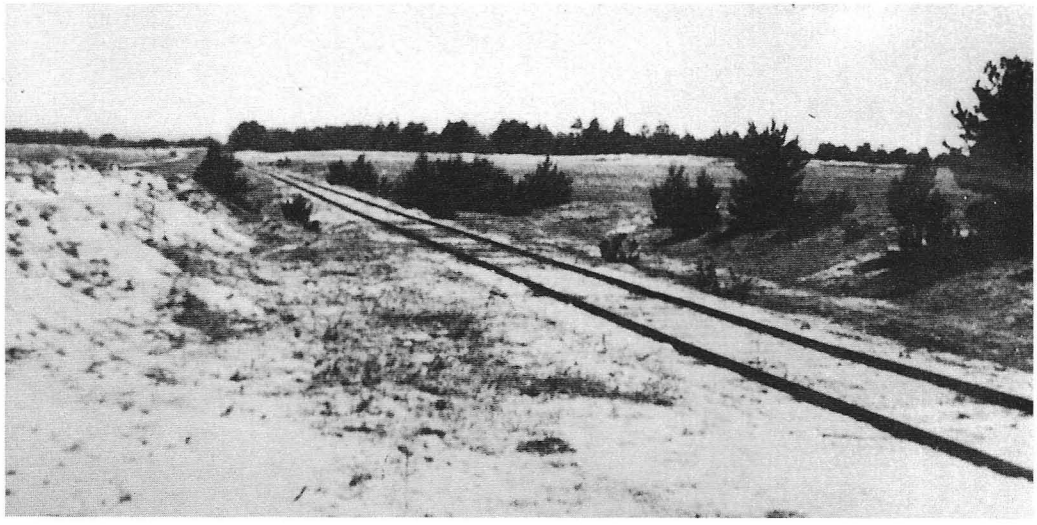


Photo 7 - **Before 1960:** This photo shows the gravel pit railroad line and the type of flat open country separated by small groups of trees that occur through the area. Ref.: *Polish Historical Society,* Stamford, CT - Treblinka File.

Change in boundaries between trees and farms shows the alleged camp area...

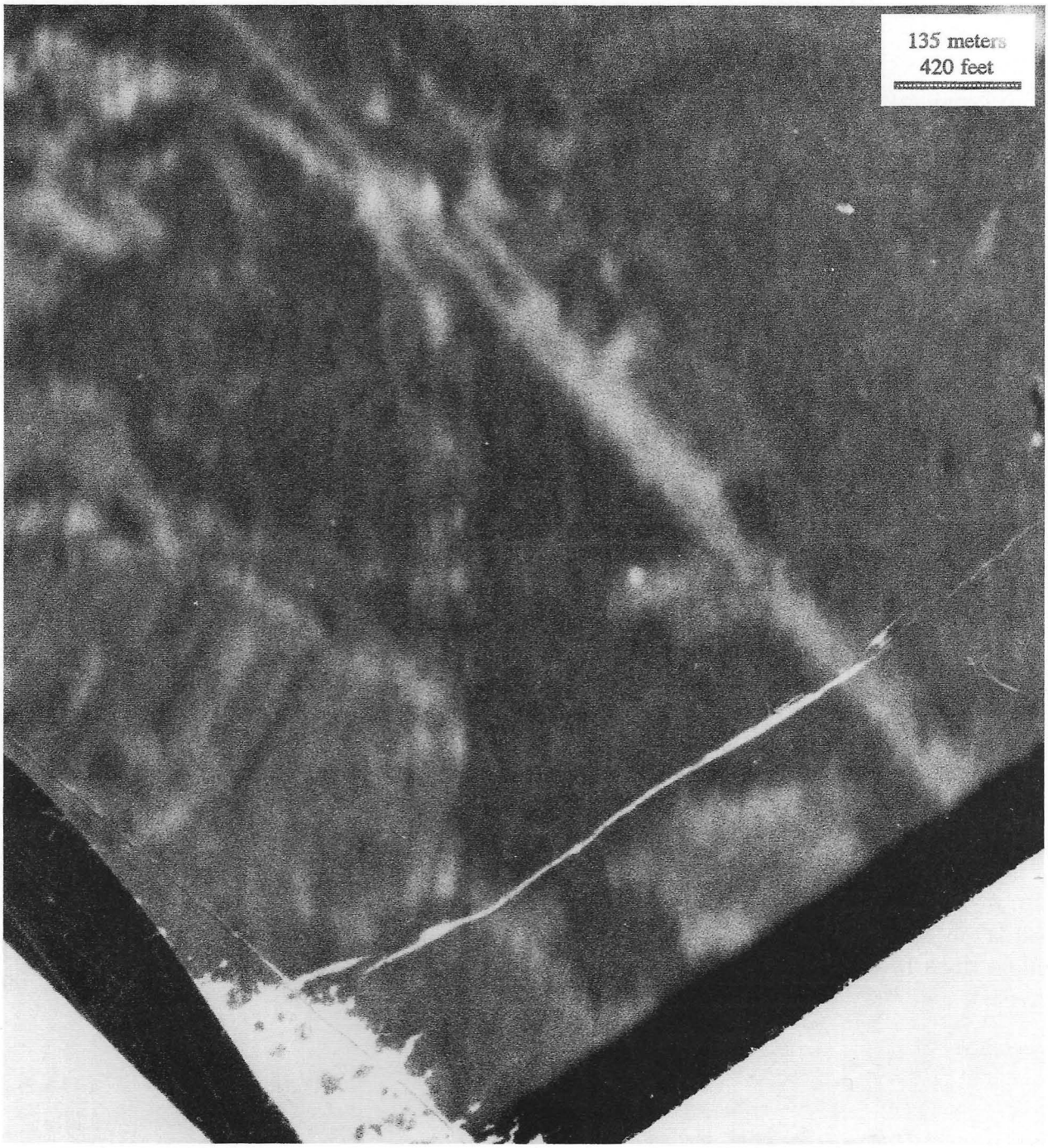


Photo 8 - **May 25, 1940:** This is the only pre-1944 air photo of the alleged Treblinka camp area which has been found up to this time. The supposed 1941 to '43 camp was located next to the torn corner at the bottom of the photo. By comparing the railway lines, roads, and boundaries between groups of trees and farmland with the photo on the next page we can state:
(a) The gravel pit railway line and other rail lines and roads were installed before 1940,
(b) Groups of trees in the north 1/3 of the alleged camp area were removed after 1940,
(c) The five houses in the 1944 photos were either not yet built or were completely surrounded by trees in 1940, and
(d) The farms have visible lines which indicates they were being worked.

was as visible from surrounding roads, farms, and villages in 1940 as in '44.

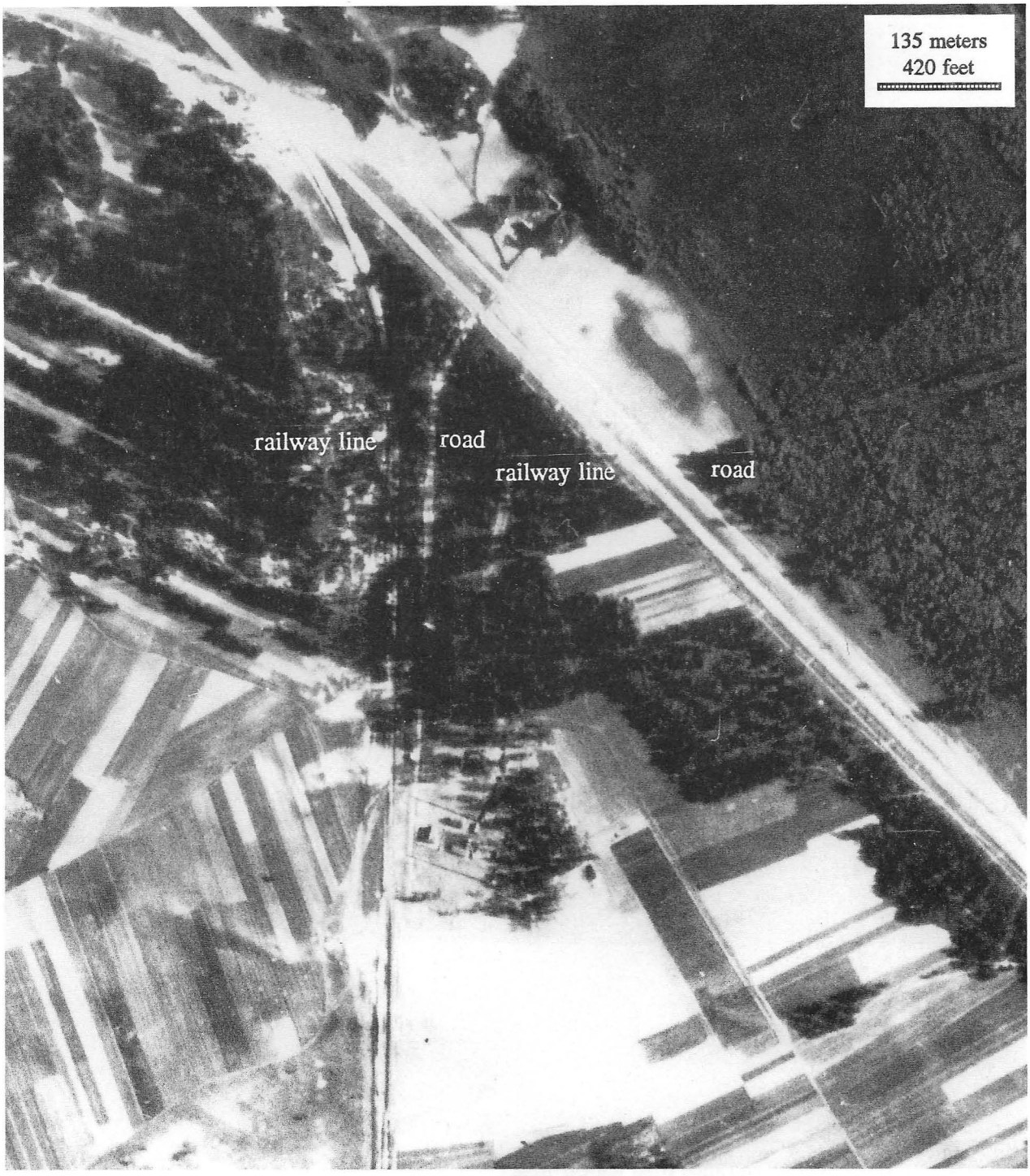


Photo 9 - **May 15, '44:** The 1940 and '44 photos have been enlarged to the same scale and reveal the following:
Small groups of trees in the northern 1/3 of the alleged camp area were cut and the five buildings were most likely constructed after 1940, however the farming areas to the east towards Wolka Okranglik village, and to the west remained *unchanged* from 1940 to '44, which means the alleged camp area was as *visible* from the surrounding roads, farms, and villages in 1940 as it was in '44.

May, '44 photo shows no evidence of railroad side spur or previous camp...

Photos 10 - **May 15, '44:**
According to maps and descriptions from alleged eye-witness survivors, the mass graves were dug in an area of about 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet) in the southeast corner of the camp. However based on the Hamburg and Katyn examples only 20,000 bodies could have been buried in this area, for it would have taken an area of 550 meters by 550 meters (1800 by 1800 feet), or *40 times larger* than 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet), or an area *larger than the entire above photo,* to bury 800,000 bodies .

while November photo shows no building foundations as at Malkinia camp

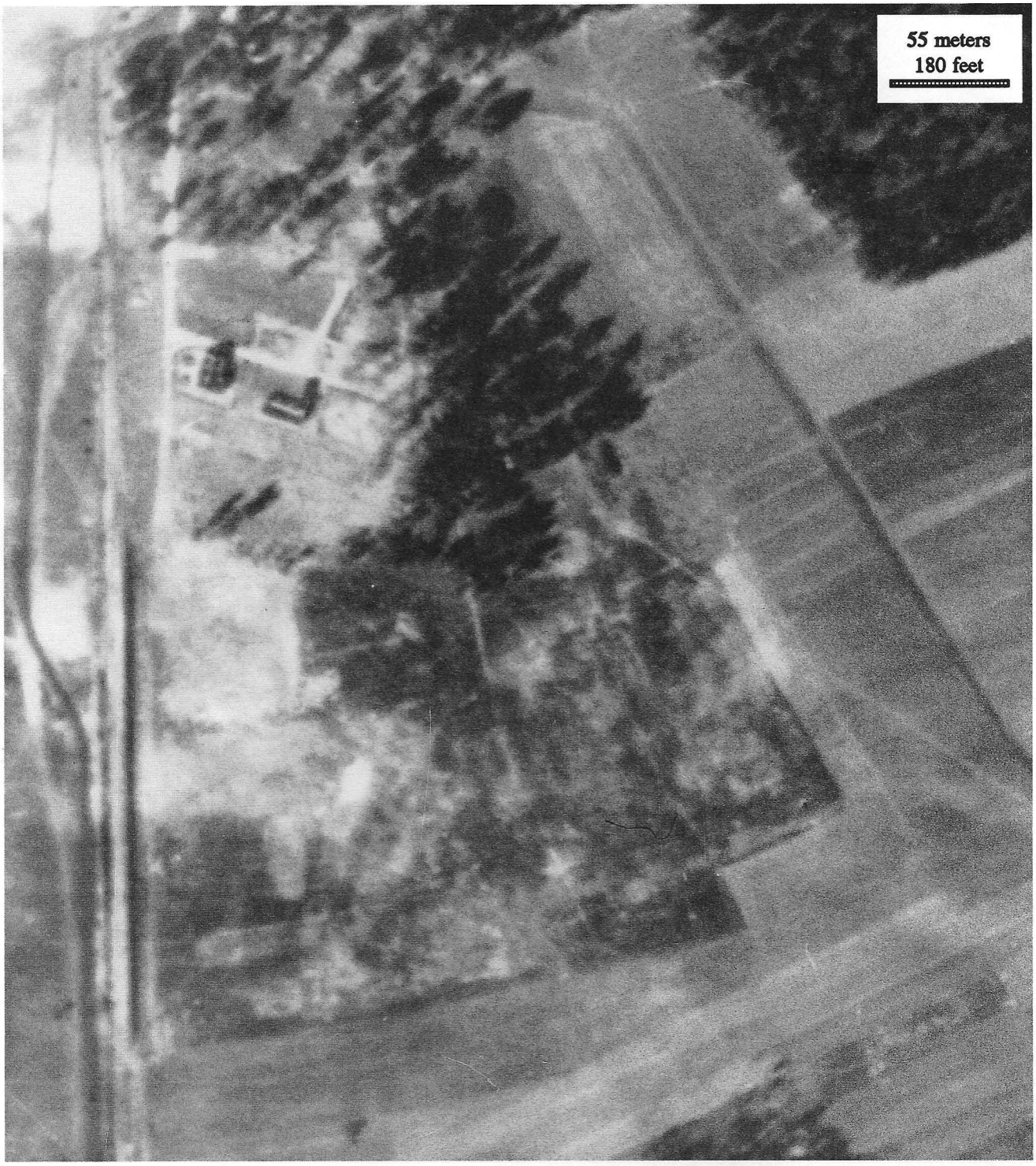


Photo 11 - **November,'44:**
Three buildings are destroyed and two are missing roofs. Within the alleged camp area there is no evidence of previous cement 'gas chamber' foundations, building foundations, a rail line, or fences as would be expected if the camp had existed. This contrasts to the visible foundations of destroyed buildings at the Malkinia and gravel pit camps. There is growth of what appears to be dark grass, moss, or other vegetation on the ground which would not occur for years if there had been large continuously burning fires which destroyed the organic material in the soil.

Dismantling Malkinia Camp, and Bug River bridge bombed

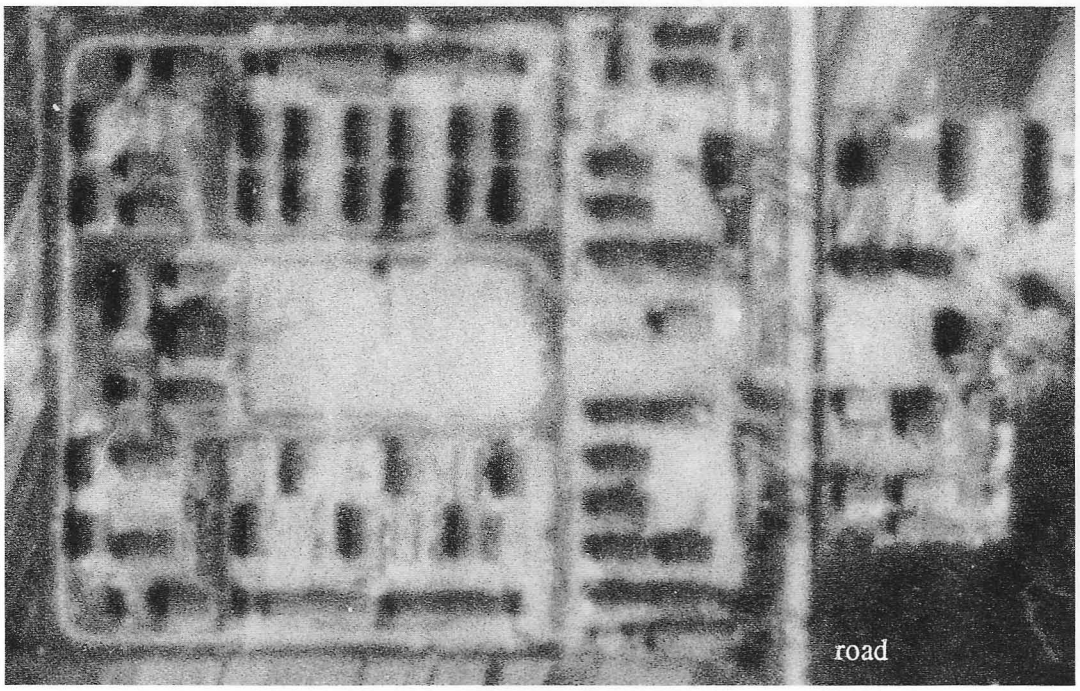


Photo 12- **May 15, '44:** (above) The vertical road goes through the camp on the right side of the photo. All buildings appear undamaged. Camp could be occupied. There is a ditch and fence but no watchtowers. There are 55 buildings left of the road and 11 buildings right of the road. The Malkinea camp was built after 1940 as the May 25th, '44 photo shows only farms.

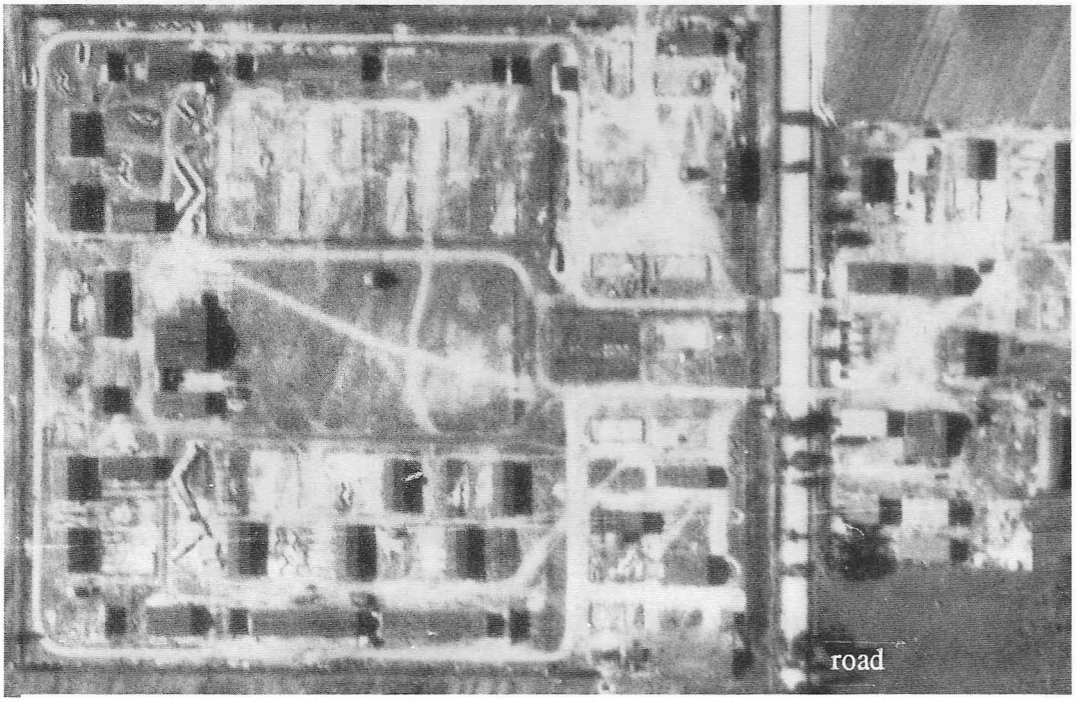
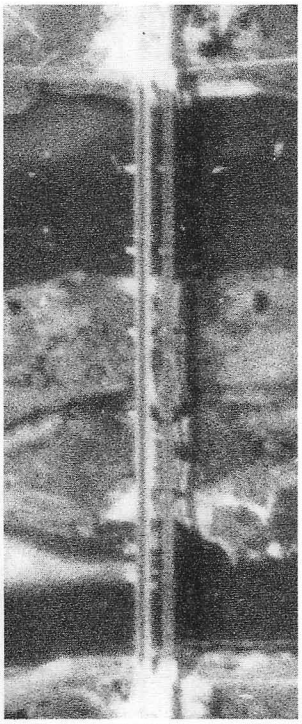


Photo 13 - **Fall, '44:** In the camp 26 buildings have been dismantled and 29 remain. The foundations of the dismantled buildings are visible.
Scale: 2 Centimeters = 170 Meters or 1 inch = 700 Feet



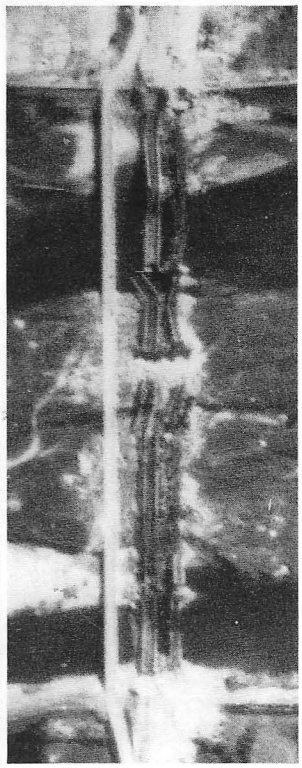


Photo 14 - **May 15, '44** (top), and photo 15 - **Fall, '44:** Bridge over Bug river was not bombed until after May 15th, 1944.

Dismantling of gravel pit camp proceeds slowly like Malkinea camp dismantling

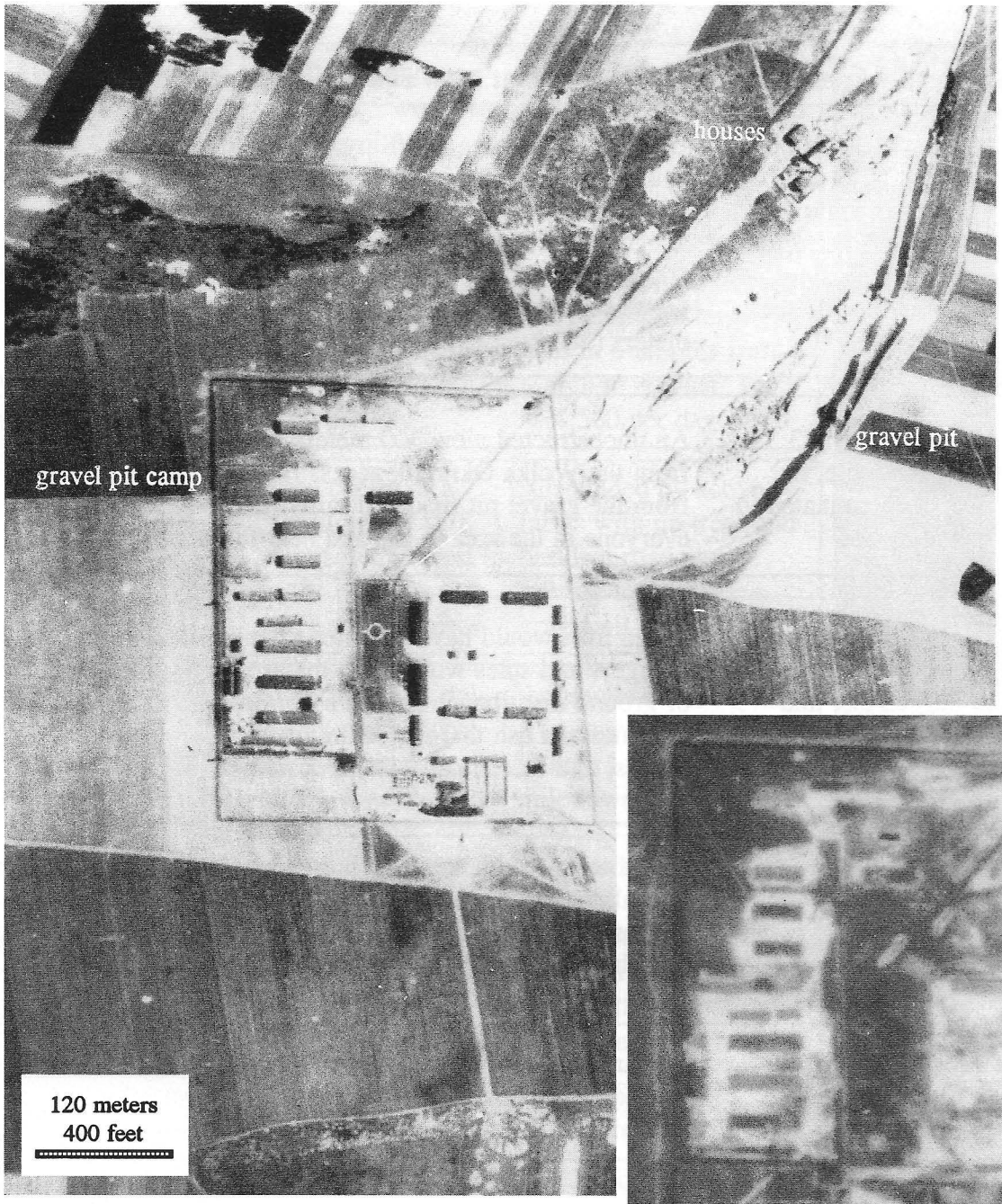


Photo 16 - **May 15, '44:** All buildings are intact in the gravel pit camp. Supplies appear to be piled at the bottom of the camp close to the surrounding ditch, and the circle in the central garden has been trimmed. The camp has the appearance of being inhabited, but it is not possible to determine if it was in operation at this time.

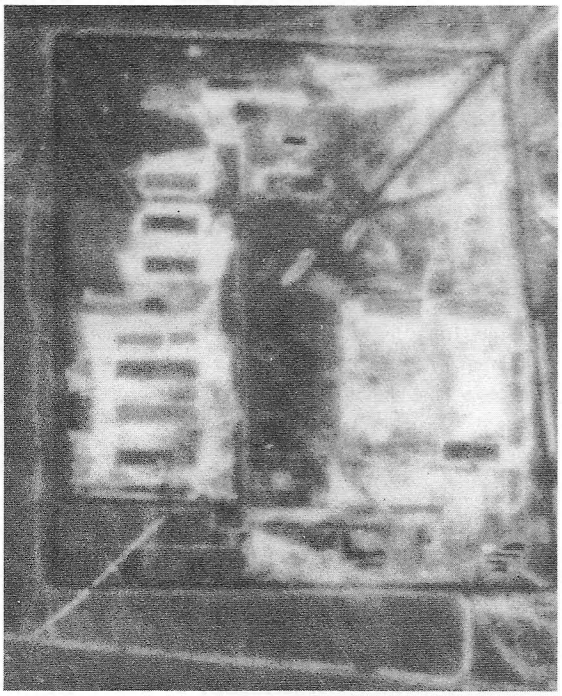


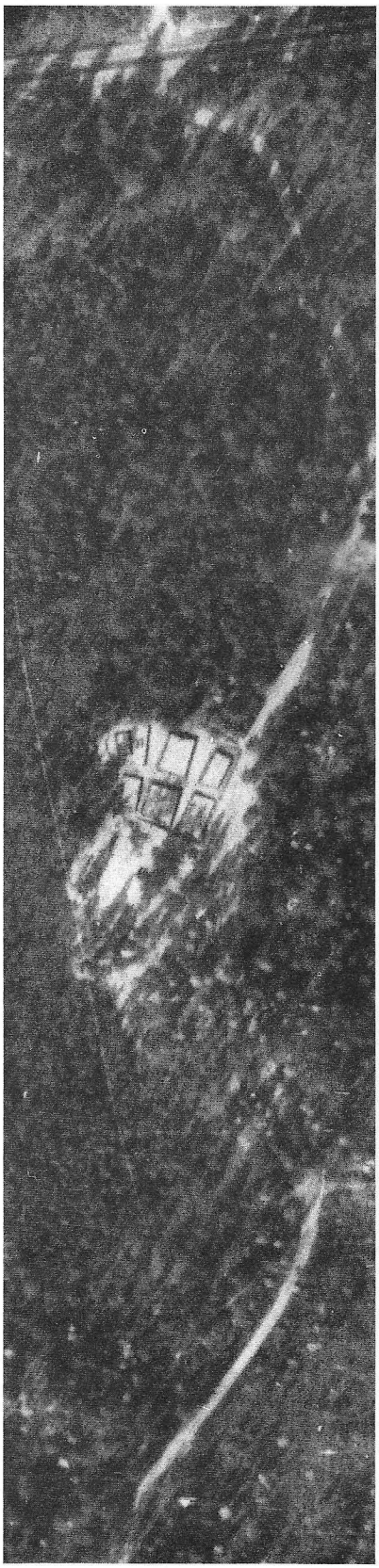
Photo 17 - **September 2, 1944:** Five buildings appear to have been dismantled or destroyed, the supplies are no longer visible, and the garden is unattended.

Chapter 6

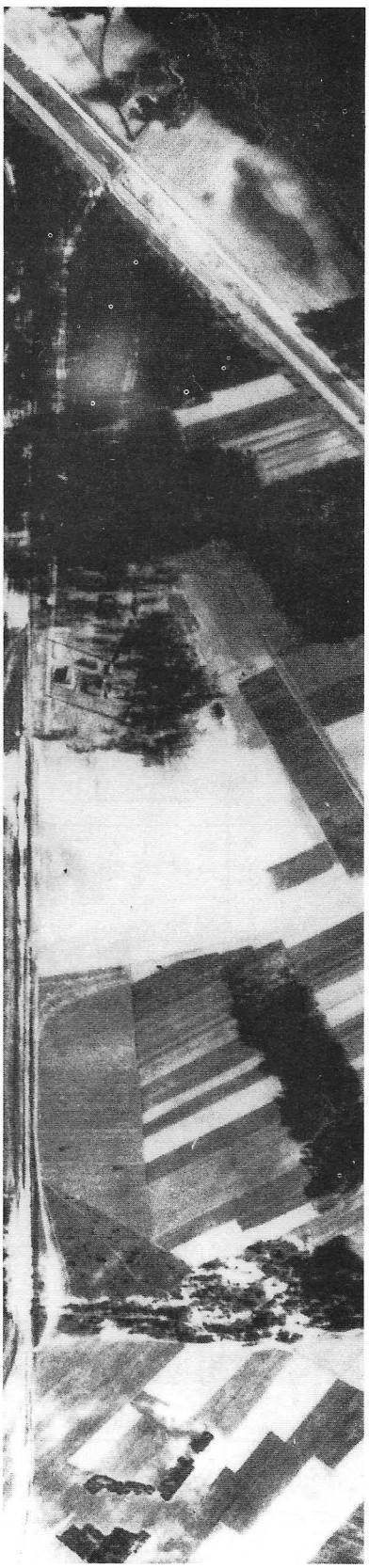
The Treblinka camp accusations versus what the air photos reveal

Allegations by eye-witnesses:	What 1940 and '44 air photos reveal:
In 1942 for three months 360,000 Jewish people, or 4,000 per day, were killed and buried in mass graves in the southeast corner of the Treblinka camp (in an area about 90 meters by 70 meters or 300 feet by 225 feet)	Using the Hamburg and Katyn examples only 20,000 corpses could have been buried in the 90 by 70 meter (300 by 225 foot) area, or only 1/18 th of the 360,000 bodies that are alleged to have been buried. The area needed to bury 800,000 would have been 550 by 550 meters (1800 by 1800 feet) or an area at least 40 times larger than the 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 feet).
During 8 months of '42 and '43 about 440,000 Jewish people, or 2,000 per day, were exterminated in 13 gas chambers and buried	An unobstructed view 300 meters (970 feet) across farms from the Wolka Okraglik access road and 5 meters (16 feet) from the gravel pit road and railway would have allowed everyone in the area to see and hear the executions.
During 8 months in 1943 about 800,000 bodies, or 3,300 per day, were dug up and burned day and night on huge fires fueled by railway ties	Large fires would have attracted attention from local villagers and spies working in the area. There is no evidence of ground disturbance caused by burial of the large amount of bones and ash that would result from burning 800,000 bodies, and there is no ground scarring from large fires
In September, '43 the buildings, fences, and watchtowers were removed	There are no evidence of building foundations such as those at Malkinea camp and the gravel pit camp. The May, '44 photos show no soil disturbance where the cement 'gas chamber' foundations or fences would have been
The area was made to look like a farm	The area *does* look like a farm in which the five farmhouses were either dismantled or destroyed between May and September, '44 and the farmland was not worked during '44
A large extermination camp occurred at this location from early '42 to the end of '43 in which 3/4 million people were murdered, buried, dug up, and then burned on large open fires.	There is *no* evidence to suggest any more buildings than the five houses in the May '44 photo occurred at this location in 1942 and '43, and there is *no* evidence of mass burials and burnings. The alleged executions, burials, and burnings would have been visible across farmland to thousands of local villagers for 14 months from July 1942 to September '43. There is therefore no evidence a camp was located here.

Comparing the Katyn murder site to the alleged Treblinka murder site



Katyn	Treblinka
4,400 shot and buried in 5 weeks from April 3 to May 11, 1940 = 120 per day	alleged 800,000 gassed and buried in 10 months from July, 1942 to April, 1943 = 2,600 per day
4,100 bodies dug up in 2 months from March 29 to June 7, 1943 = 60 per day	alleged 800,000 dug up and burned on large fires in 6 months from March to August, 1943 = 4,500 per day
in the centre of a one kilometer (5/8 mile) square forest beside a narrow road and no houses	surrounded by active farms with no trees and beside a road and railway to a working gravel pit camp
no witnesses as no one allowed entry into isolated forest with 1 windy road	thousands of witnesses from open farms, a village 1 kilometer (5/8 mile) away, and roads
1940 and '42 photos show no change in boundaries between the forest and cleared areas	1940 and '44 photos show no change between the boundaries of tree groves and farms surrounding the alleged camp site
4,100 bodies buried in graves totalling 96 meters (300 feet) long and 7 meters (22 feet) wide	alleged 800,000 buried in 90 by 70 meter (300 by 225 foot) area, but it would have taken an area *40 times* larger to bury 800,000
local villagers and spies didn't witness the killings so no reports were sent out of the area	local villagers and spies would have witnessed gassings and cremations during 1942 and '43 and sent out reports

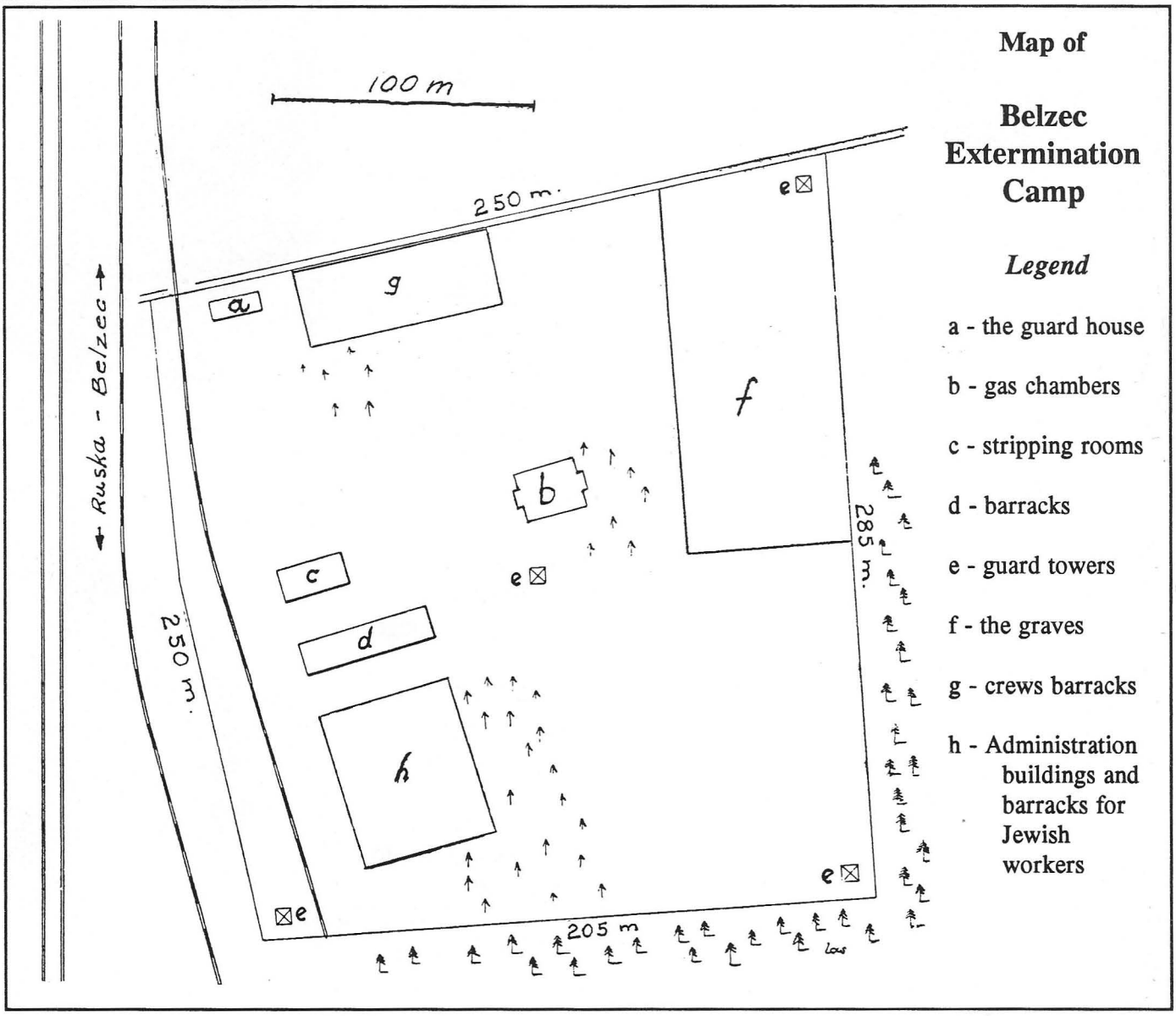


Chapter 7
600,000 alleged cremated in Belzec camp

Belzec was established in 1941 as a work camp on the north-south rail line on a side rail spur south of Belzec town. From March to December, 1942 about 600,000 Jewish people were gassed and buried in the Belzec camp grounds.

From November, '42 to March, '43 the 600,000 bodies were dug up and burned on large fires fueled by railway ties. Ashes and bones were buried in ditches. After May, '43 the camp was dismantled and pine trees were planted to cover the previous mass graves.
(Ref.: *Arad, Yitzhak*, pages 126-127, and *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust)*

In 1945 the Polish government measured the camp area and the resulting map accompanied a report describing the mass exterminations.



Map 1 - **1945:** The map commissioned by the Polish government to accompany their mass extermination report. Ref.: *Wydawnictwo, Biuletyn*, 1947, page 40.

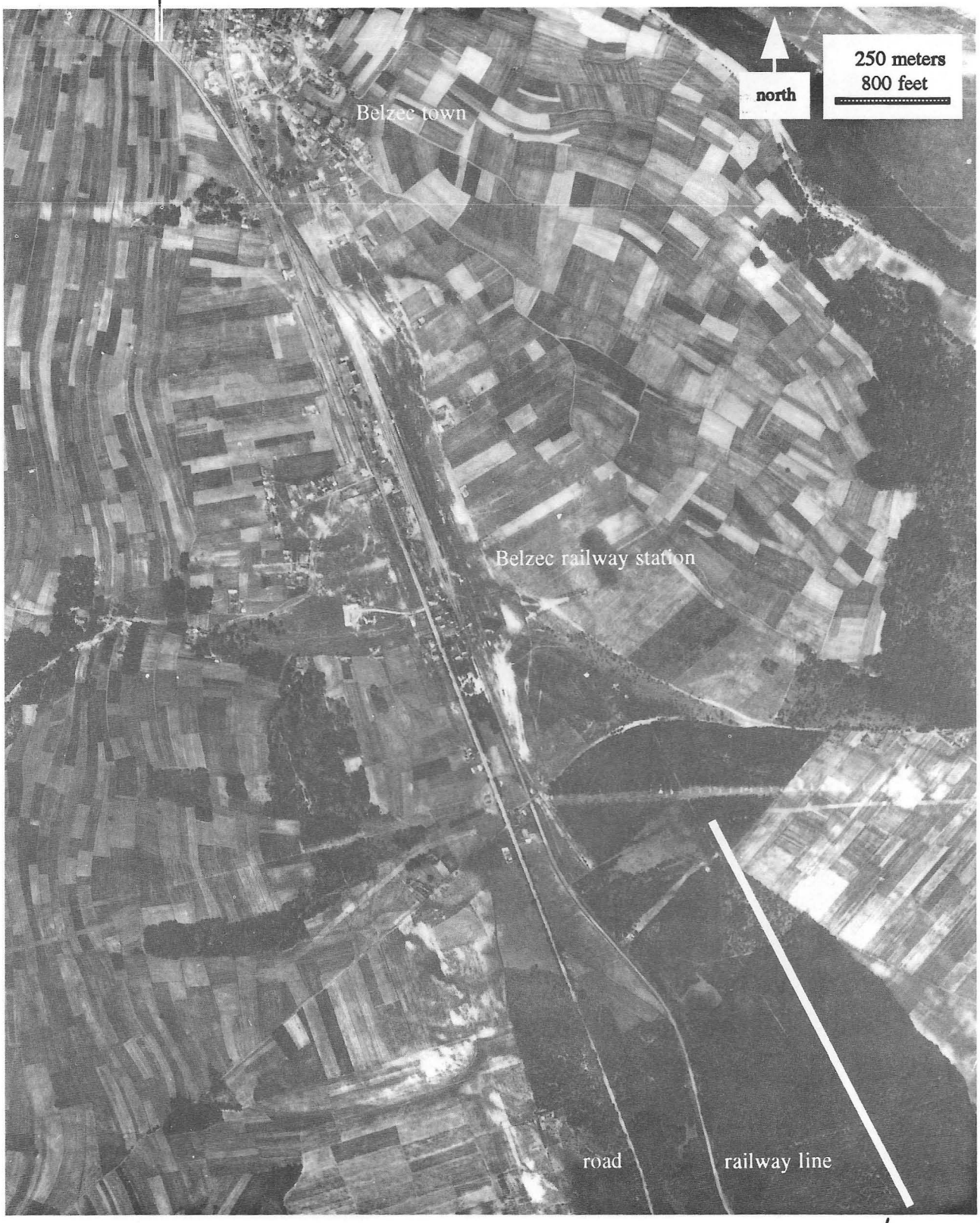


Photo 1 - **May 26,'40:** The railroad line which runs from bottom right to top left of the photo passes Belzec railroad station in the middle and Belzec town in the upper left of the picture.

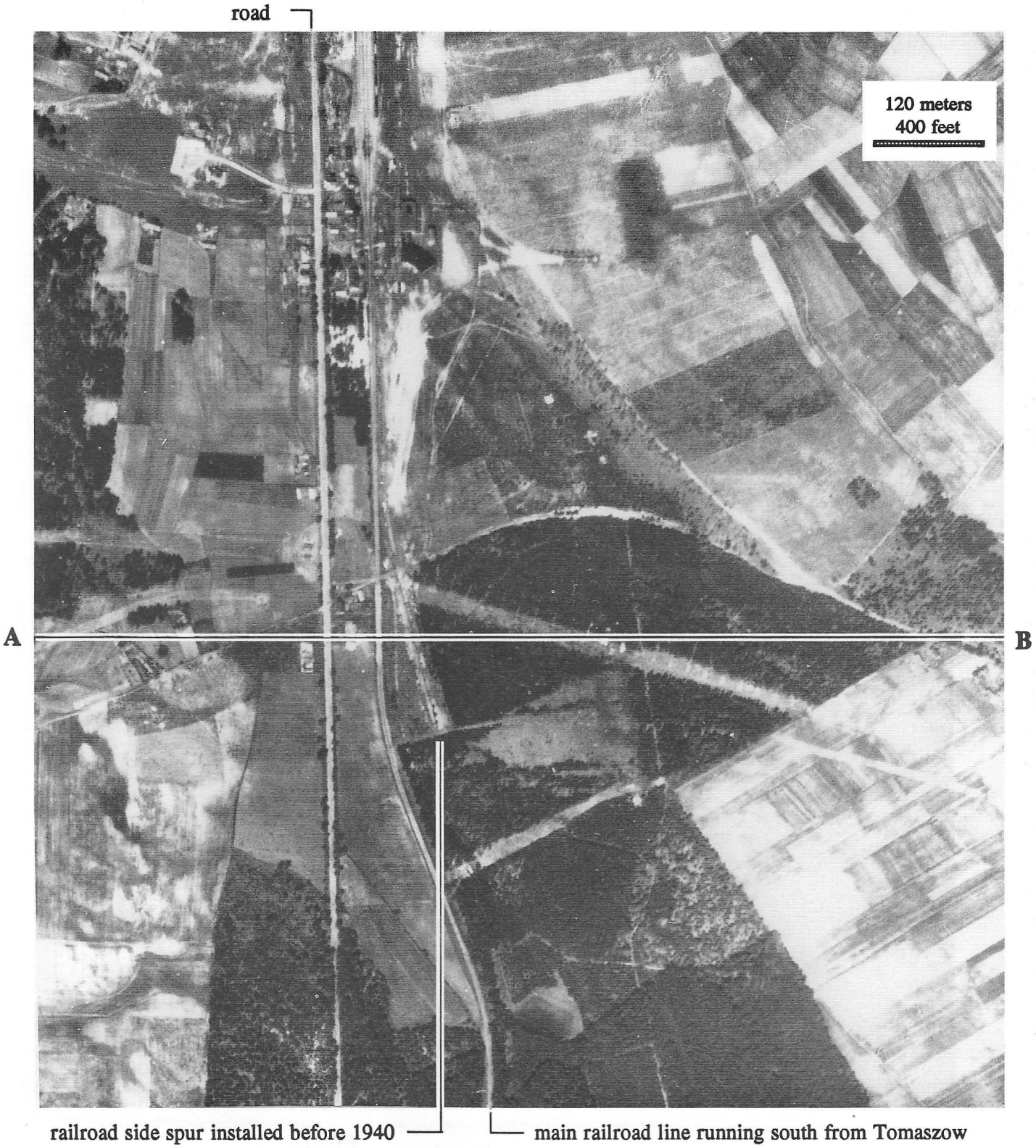
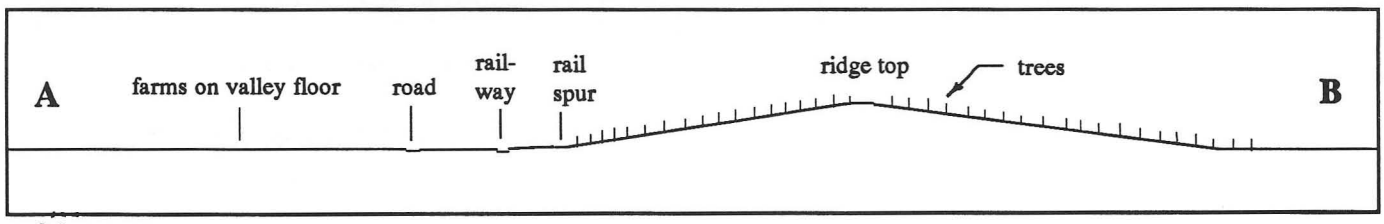


Photo 2 - **May 26,'40**: On this cross-section the ridge is 35 meters (115 feet) above the valley floor.



1940 to '44 logging on hillside was visible from roads, houses, and the railroad below

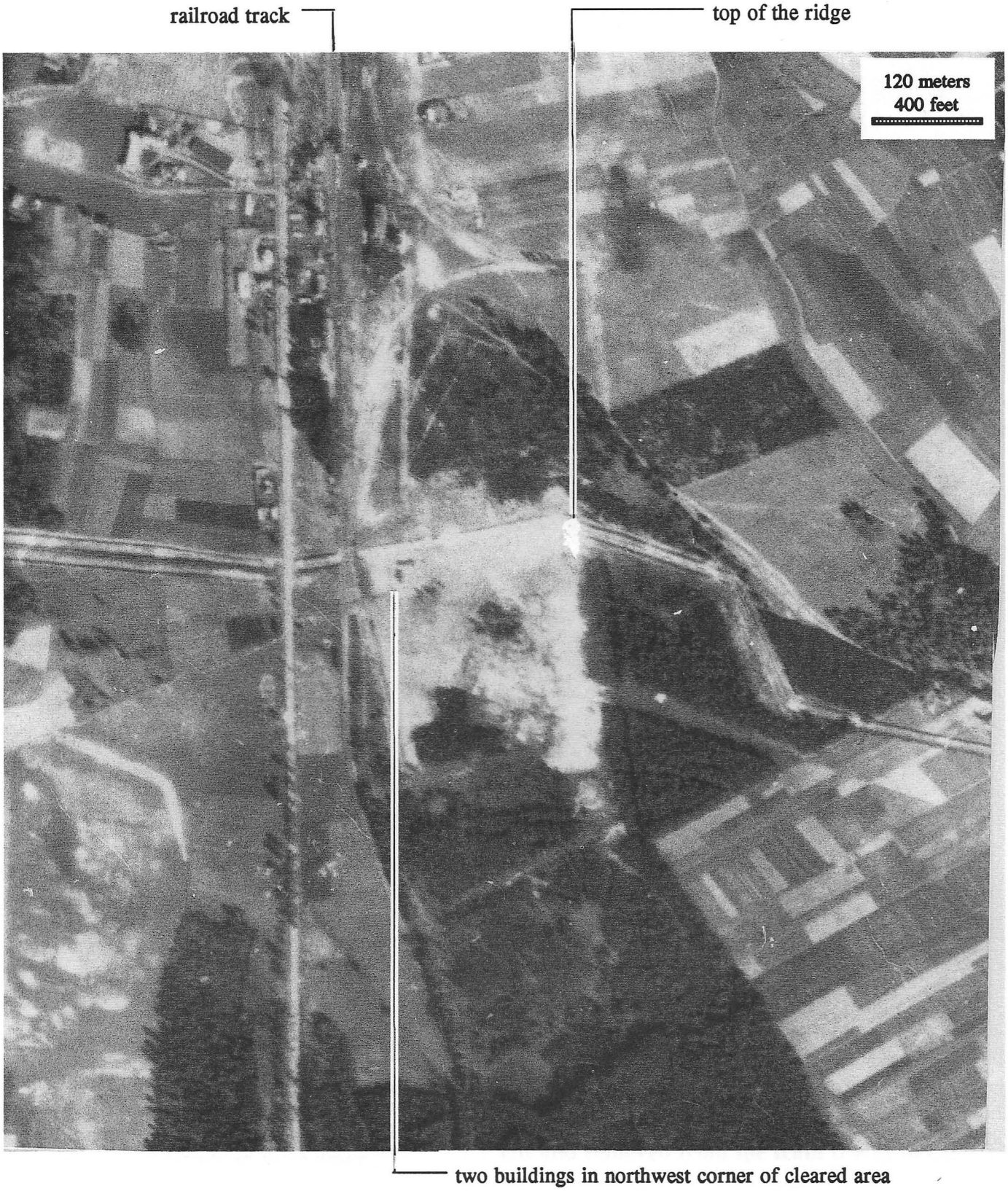


Photo 3 - **1944:** Almost all the trees were cut and removed from the cleared area on the hillside, which would have left tree stumps and roots throughout the thin topsoil. Two buildings remained in '44.

The alleged mass graves would have been near the top of the hillside...

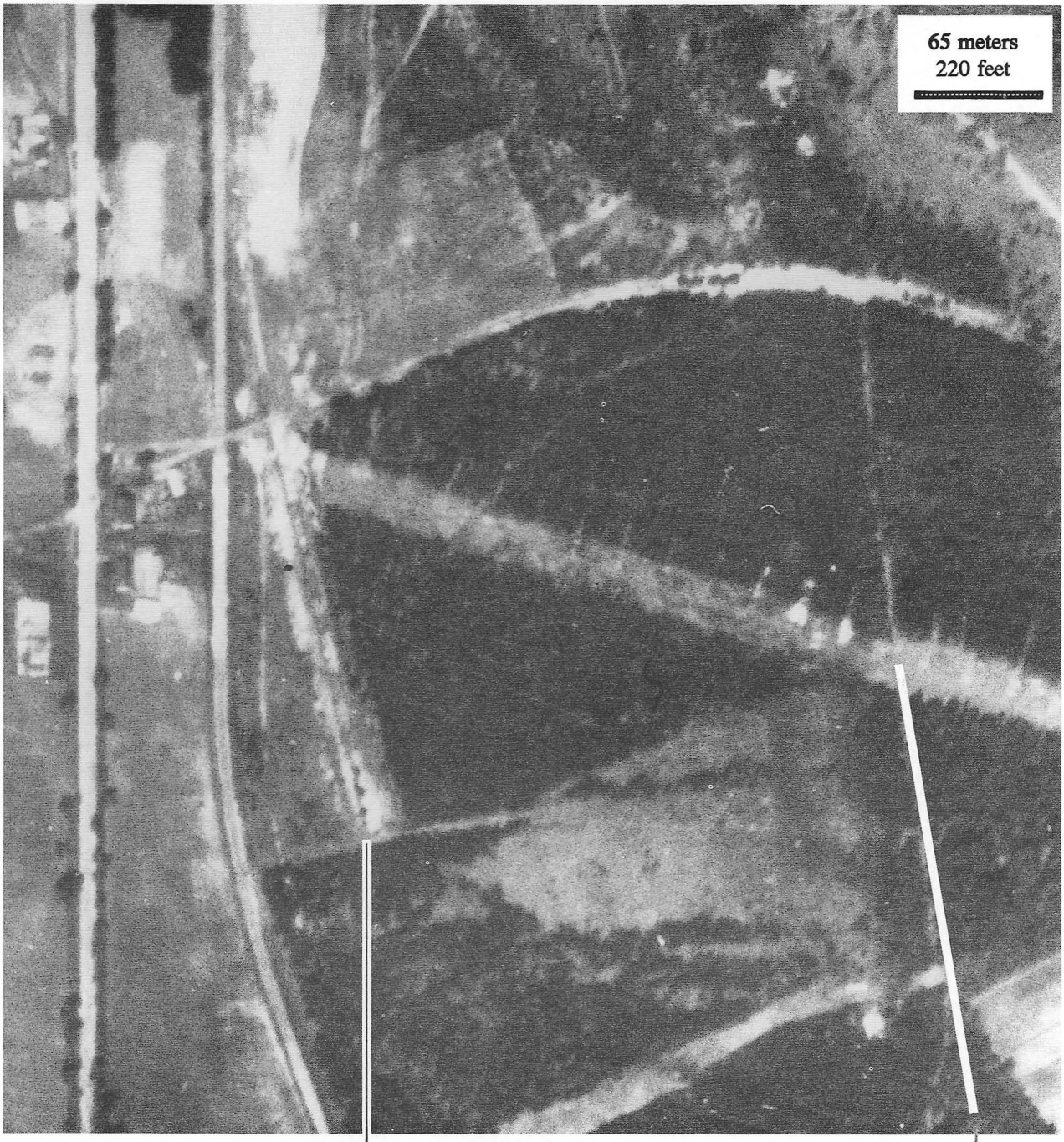


Photo 4 - **May 26,'40:**
The alleged mass grave site as drawn in maps by alleged survivors is supposed to have occurred near the top of the ridge 200 meters uphill from the railroad spur. The valley bottom would contain thick amounts of earth and silt, but the hillside would contain relatively *thin* topsoil, and together with the tree stumps and roots caused by logging, it would have been *almost impossible* to dig mass graves.

a difficult location to dig mass graves because of the thin topsoil

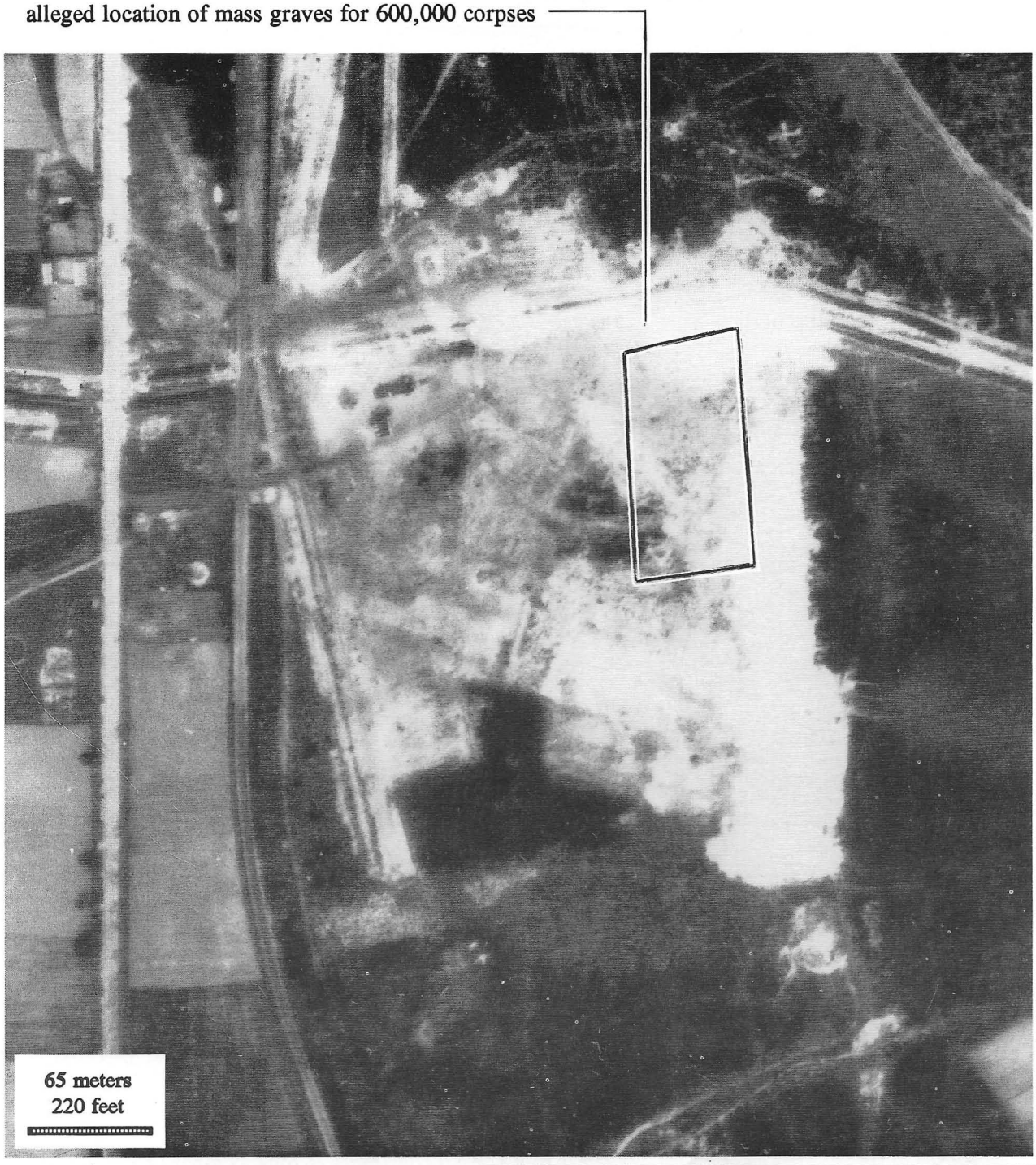


Photo 5 - **May 16,'44:**
The size of the alleged mass grave area was 120 by 55 meters (390 by 180 feet). Using the Katyn and Hamburg mass grave examples, this area could hold 22,000 corpses or *1/30th* of the alleged 600,000. (And this number could only have been buried where there was 3.5 meters or 11 feet of earth).

Air photos reveal the alleged Belzec camp was a hillside with moderately sized trees which were cut and removed from the train tracks to the top of the ridge from 1940 to '44 while villagers had an unobstructed view of the hill, and in 1944 two buildings remained on the clearing.

Chapter 8

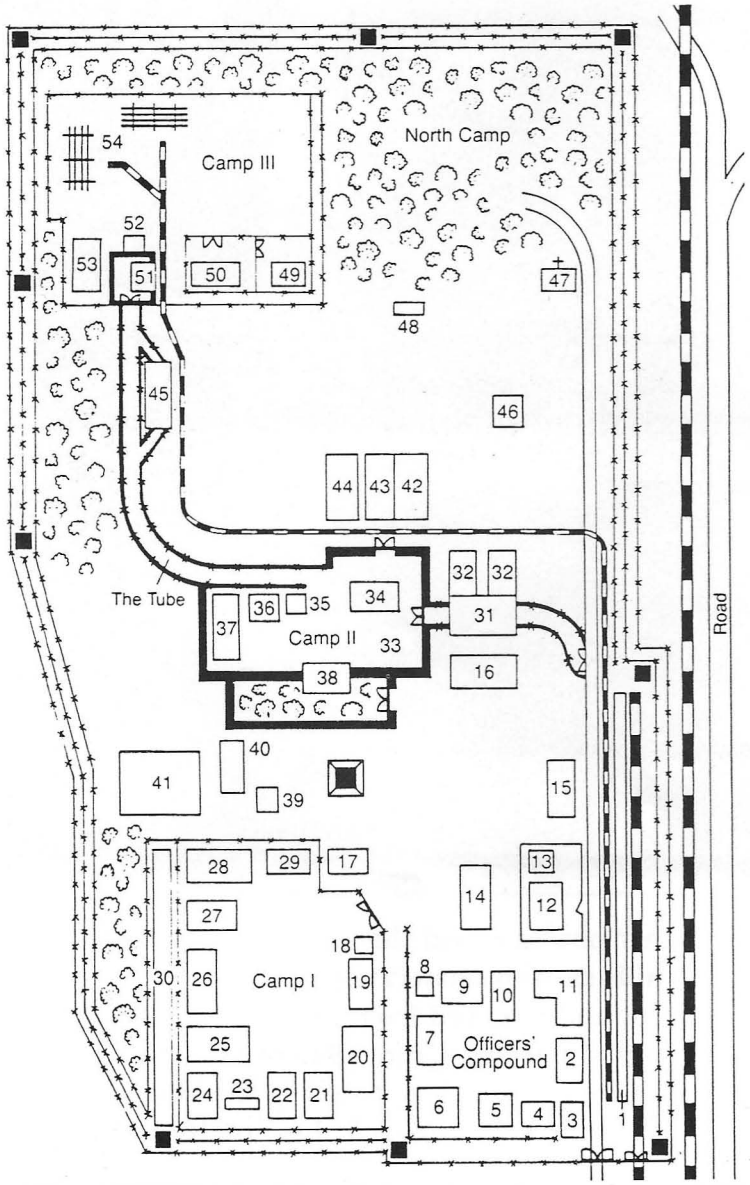
250,000 alleged cremated in logging camp next to Sobibor rail Station

Sobibor was established as a work camp on a main railway line in late 1941.

Up to the end of 1942, 100,000 Jewish people were killed and buried in ditches 60 meters (180 feet) long, 15 meters (45 feet) wide and 6 meters (18 feet) deep in a cleared area in the northwest corner of the camp.

At the end of '42 the bodies were exhumed and cremated on railroad ties. From January to July, '43 a narrow gauge railway transported Jewish prisoners from the main railway station to the northwest corner of the camp where 150,000 were gassed and cremated.
(Ref.: *Arad, Yitzhak,* pages 128-130)

At the end of '43 the camp area was dismantled and plowed under before pine trees were planted and a farm was established to make it appear as though a camp was never there. (Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust,* pages 1374-1378)



Map of the Sobibor Camp

Legend:

1. Dentist office for SS
7. Laundry for SS
17. Bakery
19. Tailor shop
27. Prisoner's kitchen
29. Shoemaker shop
37. Stables and barns
39. Ironing room
41. Garden
43. Barracks for sorting clothes
45. Women's barber
46. Incinerator
47. Hospital (the former chapel)

Extermination area:

49. Barracks for camp III worker Jews
50. Kitchen and dentist workshop
51. Gas chambers
52. Engine room for the gas chambers
54. Outdoor crematoriums

■ Watchtowers
Small railroad from main railroad station to camp III
Barbed wire fences

Map 1: As remembered by survivor Thomas Blatt. Ref: Rashke, R. *Escape from Sobibor*, 1982.

Location map of Sobibor railway station in 1940 photo

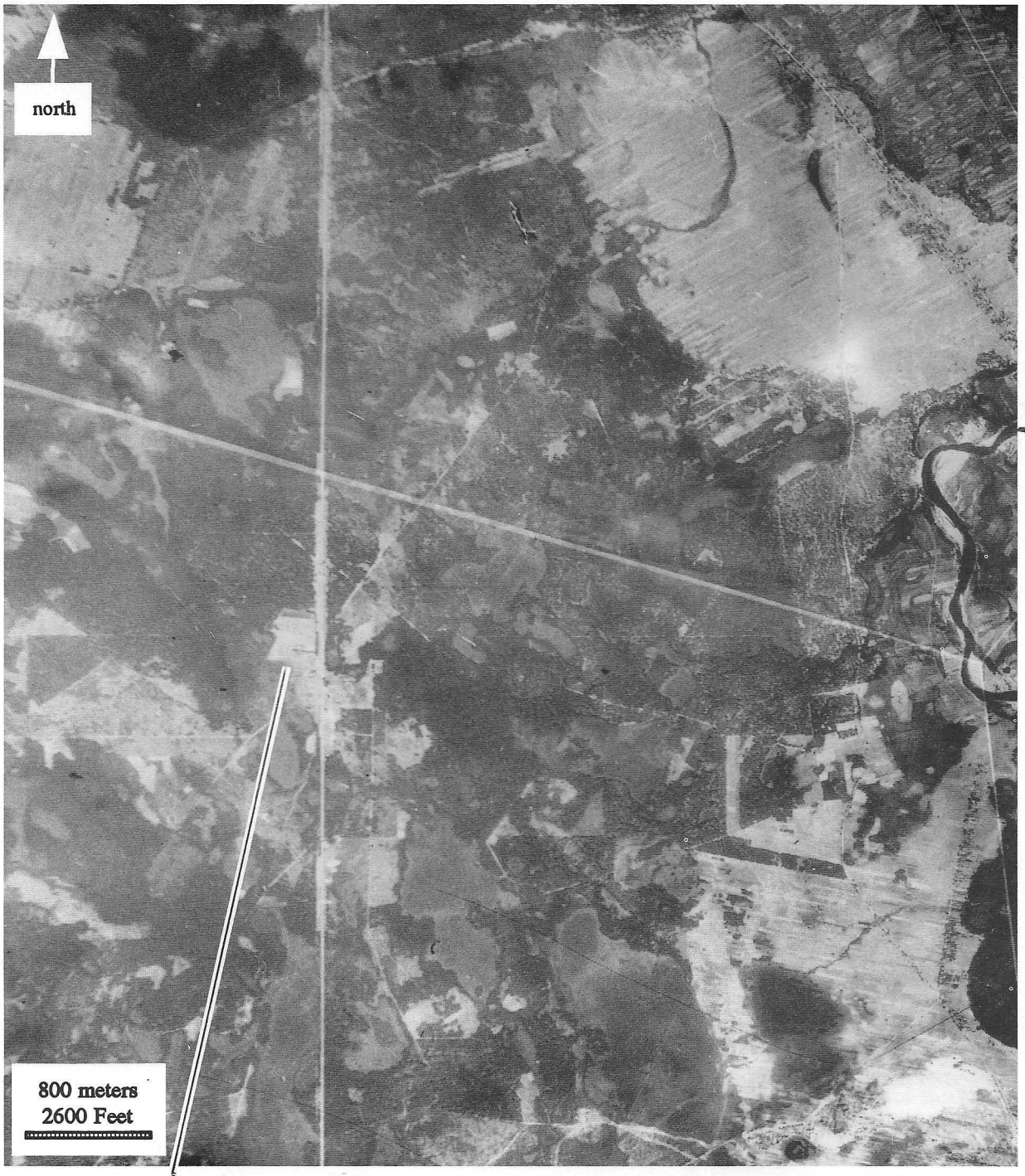


Photo 1 - **July 11, '40:**
In 1940 Sobibor railway station was on the main north-south rail line in eastern Poland, and the meandering Bug River, on the right side of the photo, was the border between the German area of influence and the Soviet zone of influence in the former Poland. The station was surrounded by forests, logging access roads, and some farms.

1940 photo shows lumber mill, tarworks, and a church and forests...

Photo 2 - **July 11,'40:** The locations of the lumber mill, tarworks, and church are on a U.S. Army map which was drawn using 1940 air photo coverage. The lumber mill is three small buildings and one larger one. The tarworks are not releasing smoke. The church does not appear to have a spire. Forests surround Sobibor railway station. (U.S. Army map series M 751, sheet 3620

and in 1944 the one logged area shows no building foundation or rail scars

Photo 3 - **May 30, '44:**
The previous lumber mill area now has 14 buildings. The recently logged section in the upper left of the photo measures 170 by 130 meters, and has what appears to be four large buildings. Recent cutting of lines through the forest is evident. There is no ground disturbance or scarring caused by large fires, building foundations, or a narrow gauge railway line.

Air photos reveal around Sobibor railway station there was a sawmill, tarworks, a church, and houses, and between 1940 and '44 one small extension was cleared of logs, but there was no disturbance of soil as would have been caused by buildings, a rail spur, mass burials, and large cremation fires.

Chapter 9

Majdanek - alleged that 80,000 people were executed and cremated

Majdanek was established in 1941 on flat farmland in the suburbs of Lublin three kilometers (2 miles) from the center of town (population over 50,000) and one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) from Kosminok (population over 8,000) on the main Lublin to Chelm highway.

Initially there were seven gas chambers, two wooden gallows, and a small crematorium in the area separating the camps from one another. In September 1943 a larger crematorium with five furnaces was added.

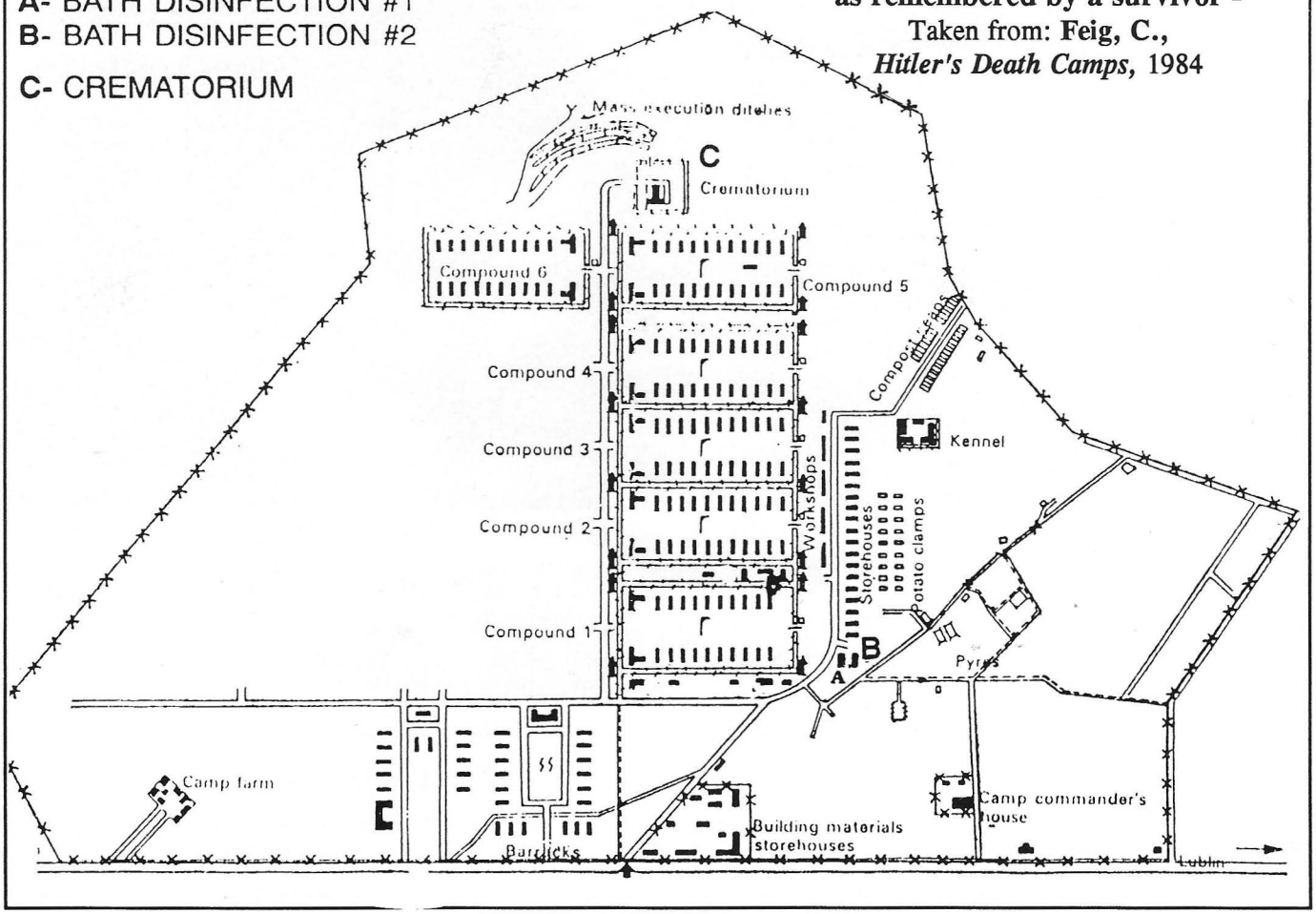
From 1942 to '44 about 140,000 prisoners, including 80,000 Jewish people were executed by firing squad or were gassed to death using Zyklon B or carbon monoxide.

Before the Soviet army arrived in July, 1944 the Germans burned some buildings including the large crematorium but failed to destroy the gas chambers. The crematorium was rebuilt after the war from plans of the original structure with a chimney that is 11 meters (35 feet) tall.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, pages 937-940)

Legend:

A- BATH DISINFECTION #1
B- BATH DISINFECTION #2
C- CREMATORIUM

Map of Majdanek camp as remembered by a survivor -
Taken from: **Feig, C.,** ***Hitler's Death Camps,*** 1984



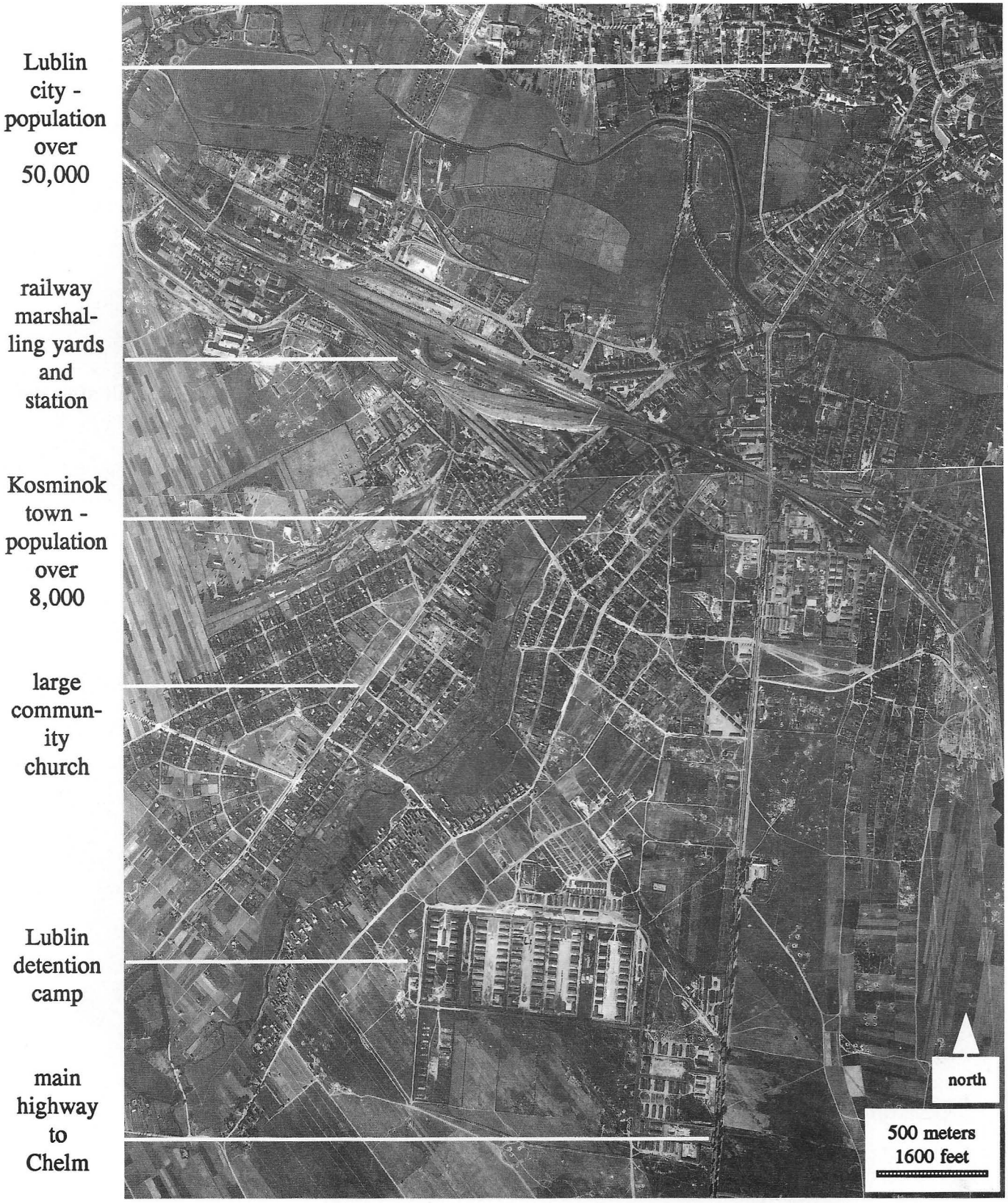


Photo 1 - **September 18, '44:** Hundreds of houses in the Lublin suburbs surrounded Majdanek, and a large church was located 800 meters (1/2 mile) away. People in the approximately 100 houses along the left side of the camp were only 200 to 500 meters (600 to 1500 feet) away across farmland and would have had an unrestricted view of everything occurring in the camp.

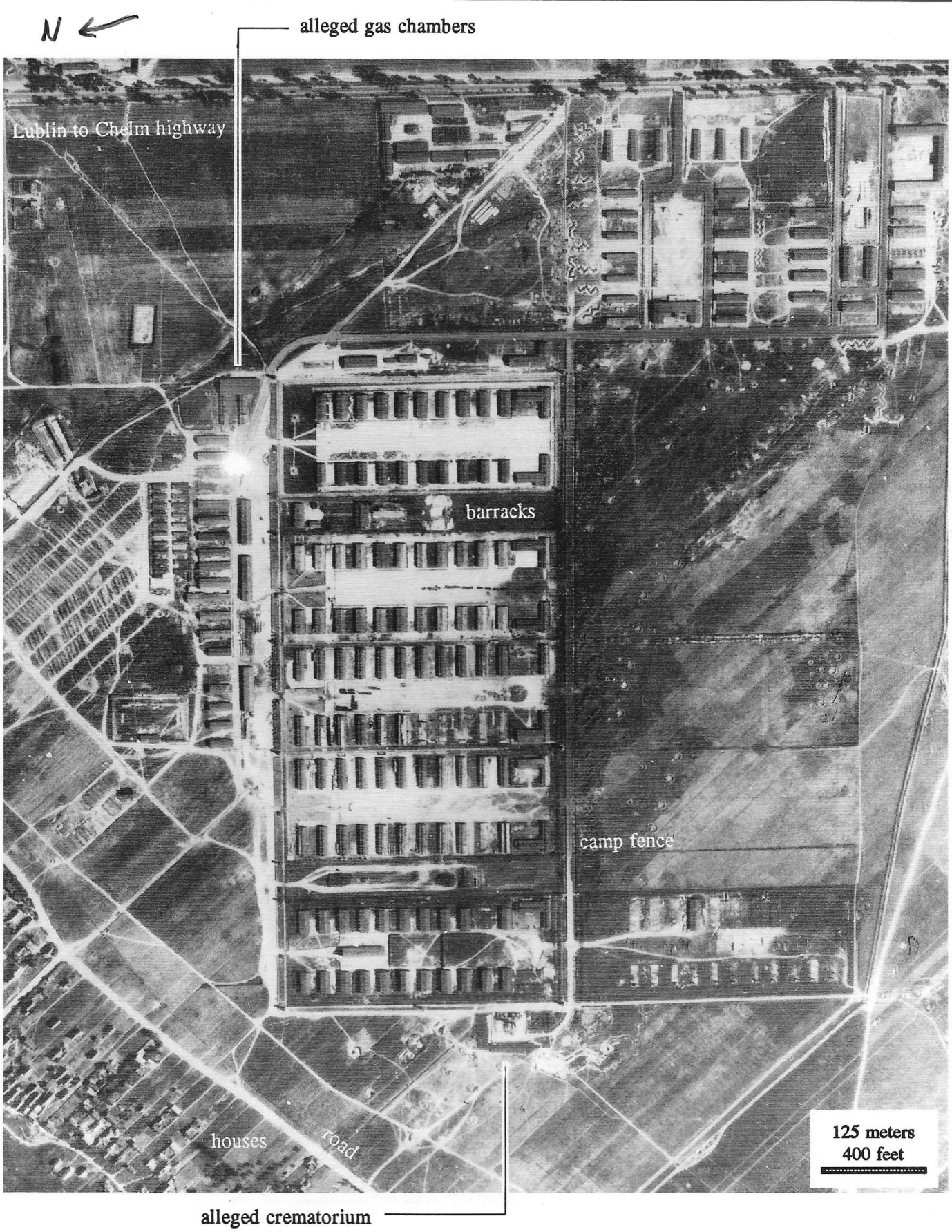


Photo 2 - **Sept. 18, '44:** The alleged gas chambers were outside the fenced area of the camp and 200 meters (650 feet) across farmland from the Lublin to Chelm highway. The alleged crematorium was also outside the main camp fence and 200 meters (650 feet) across farmland from hundreds of houses.

Alleged gas chambers standing alone outside of camp fence

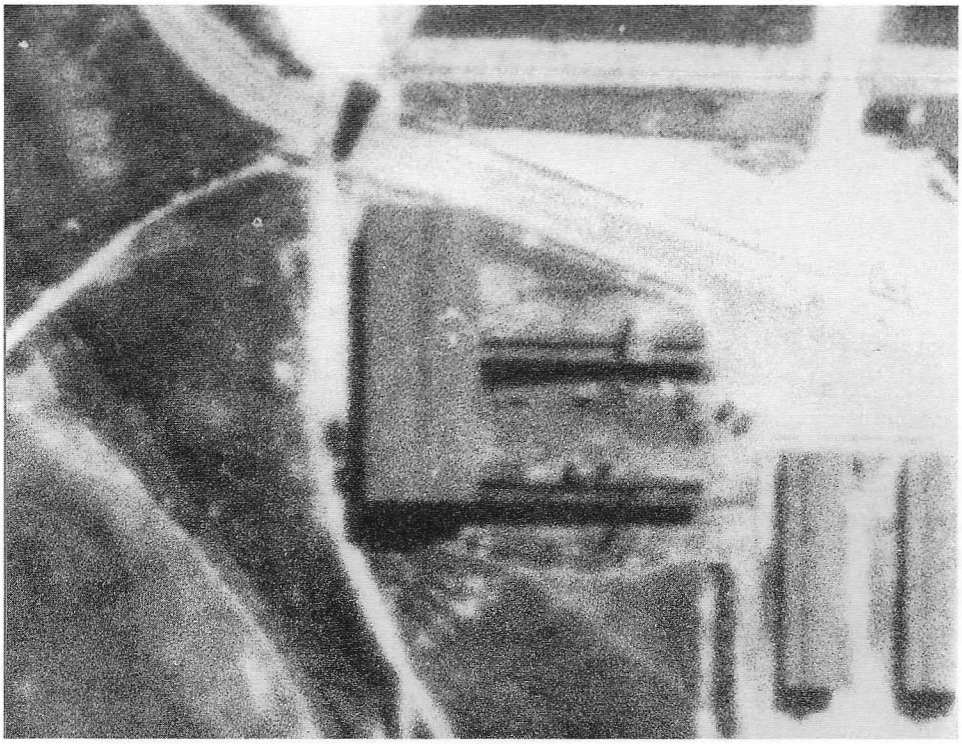
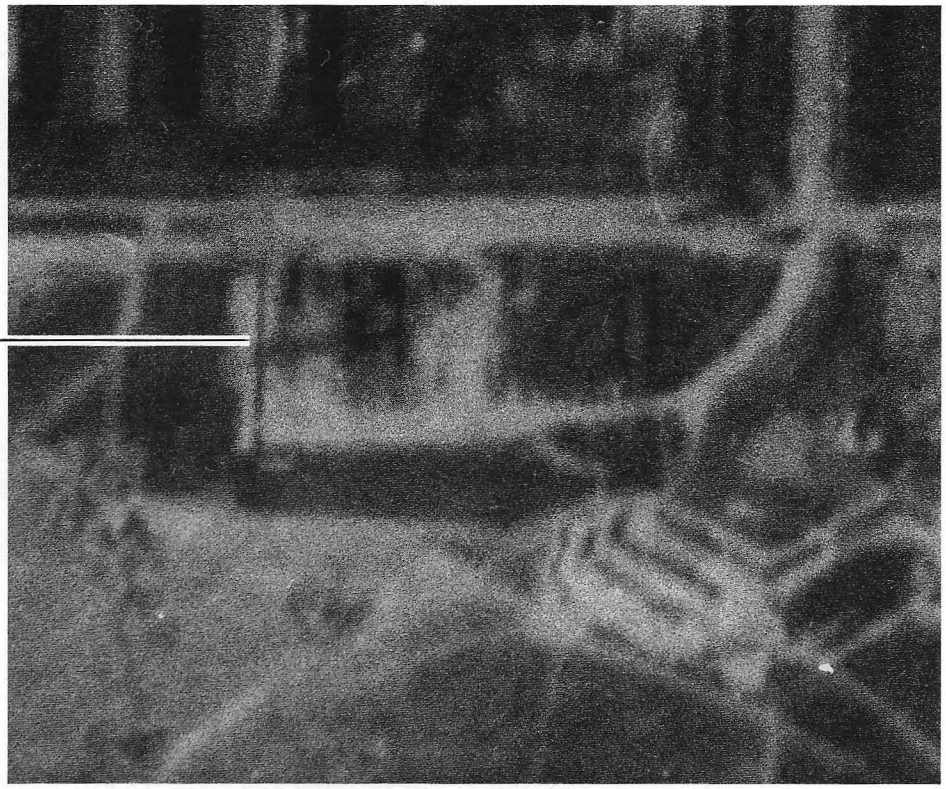


Photo 3 - **September 18, '44:** One of the two buildings extending out of the right side of the large building in the middle of the photo is alleged to have contained gas chambers. The top building extension has one chimney and the bottom one has two chimneys. The buildings are outside the fence on the main road leading into camp and there are no guard towers.

25 meters
80 feet

Alleged crematorium could have been a garbage incinerator

Photo 4 - **September 18, '44:** The edge of the camp and the camp fence is along the top of the photo and the alleged crematorium is directly in the middle. It is a relatively small building with an 11 meter (33 foot) high chimney and a moderate sloped roof of about 20 degrees. The roof does not appear uniform which indicates the building is not constructed of brick or cement. It could have been either a garbage incinerator or a small crematorium for burning corpses.



incinerator or crematorium with tall chimney casting shadow

Chapter 10

Babi Yar mass Executions - 1943

Allegations are that 33,771 corpses were burned in Babi Yar Ravine

In 1941 the Babi Yar ravines were a series of dried up stream drainage channels that once drained into the Dnieper River in northwest Kiev in the Ukraine region of the Soviet Union. The upper channels had flat bottoms.

It is alleged that in 1941 on September 28th and 29th, 33,771 Jewish people from Kiev reported as ordered to the end of Melnik Street where the Jewish cemetery meets Babi Yar ravine. There they were marched in small groups to the edge of the ravine and machine gunned by Waffen-SS soldiers.

In 1943 from August 18th to September 19th, 327 workers lived in the ravine while digging up the 33,000 corpses and burning them on railroad ties doused with gasoline.

During the 1970's fill was plowed into the ravine and today there are no photos or other evidence of the crimes other than eye-witness accounts.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust,* page 113-115)

Photo 1: The Kiev archives released this hazy picture in 1990 as the best known photo of the Babi Yar dried up stream channel. The victims allegedly fell in the ravine and were buried after being shot, and then two years later were dug up and burned. It is not known if any roads went down the steep walls to the flat bottom.
Ref.: Wolski, M., *Fact Sheet on the 50th Anniversary of the Babi Yar Massacre, October, 1991,*

Photo 2- **September 26th, 1943:**
This photo was taken one week after the end of the supposed mass cremations in the ravine.
If 33,000 people were exhumed and burned evidence of vehicle and foot traffic to supply fuel should be evident in the area where the Jewish cemetery meets Babi Yar ravine, however there is no evidence of traffic either on the end of the narrow road that proceeds to the ravine from the end of Melnik Street, or on the grass and shrubbery within or on the sides of the cemetery.

Photo 3 - **September 26th, 1943:**
An enlargement reveals no evidence that 325 people were working in the ravine finishing the cremation of 33,000 bodies just one week earlier, for many truckloads of fuel would have had to be brought in, and there are no scars from vehicle traffic either on the grass and shrubs at the side of the Jewish cemetery or in the ravine where the bodies were supposedly burned.

1943 air photos of Babi Yar ravine and the adjoining Jewish cemetery in Kiev reveal that neither the soil nor the vegetation is disturbed as would be expected if materials and fuel had been transported one week earlier to hundreds of workers who had dug up and burned tens of thousands of bodies in one month.

Chapter 11 - Conclusions

The Hamburg holocaust and Bergen Belsen thyphus epidemic

Summaries:

(1) Hamburg

Conclusions:

1. For 10 days from July 24th to August 2nd, 1943, bombing destroyed large areas of Hamburg and killed about 100,000 people.

2. Buildings in many areas were completely burned out with only the walls left standing.

3. 40,000 bodies were buried in four graves each measuring 130 meters x 16 meters (400 feet x 50 feet) which can be viewed in the cemetery today.

After the firestorm rubble filled building foundations and scars from burning were visible in air photos.

The mass burial trenches for 40,000 victims, if placed end to end, would have measured 520 meters long and 16 meters wide with large piles of dirt 10 meters wide on both sides of the graves.

Summaries:

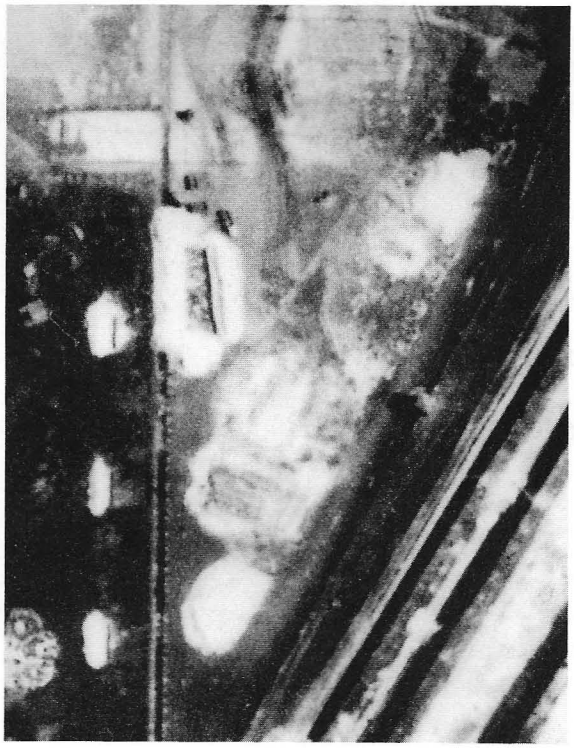
(2) Bergen Belsen

Conclusions:

1. When the British entered the camp on April 15th, '45 thousands of dead and dying thyphus victims lay in the yards and barracks.

2. At least five mass graves each from 15 to 20 meters (45 to 60 feet) long and holding thousands of bodies were dug in one area.

3. The British burned 80% of the wooden barracks in the camp in May, 1945 and building foundation scars are visible in the August, 1945 air photos.



During April, 1944, when vehicles and workers were digging the mass graves and pushing earth fill on top of them they left mounds of earth and vehicle tracks that are visible in the August air photos four months later.

The building foundations of the burned camp are also visible in the August photos.

The Katyn Forest and the Auschwitz farmland

(3) The Katyn Forest

Summaries:

1. In September, '42 the narrow winding road passed by the cleared gravesite, and the forest boundaries remained the same as 1940.

2. Placed end to end the mass graves measured 96 by 6 meters 320 by 20 feet) and held 4100 bodies.

3. Before August, 1943 the Germans had reburied the 4100 in 7 mass graves.

Conclusions:

To ensure that no one would witness the 1940 execution of 4,400 prisoners, the Soviet police moved the men by windowless trucks to the centre of a fenced in one square kilometer (5/8 of a mile square) forest and executed them. The mass graves, if joined end to end, would have measured 96 by 6 meters (320 by 20 feet).

(4) The Auschwitz farmland

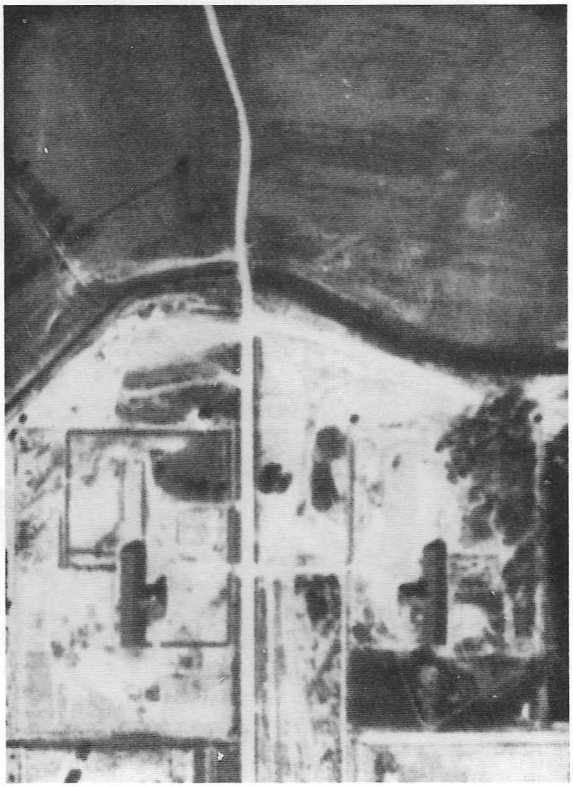
Summaries:

1. For at least 3 kilometers (1 1/4 mile) outside the camp fences and adjacent guardtowers there were no visible gates, gatehouses, or watchtowers.

2. Crematorium 1 and 2 at Birkenau were visible to spies from outside the camp.

3. Four 1944 air photo dates reveal no smoke from burning pits or chimneys, no coal piles, and no fuel delivery system.

4. The two buildings beside the disinfection facility were visible outside the camp and were of a different design



Conclusions:

If mass executions were occurring at the Birkenau crematoriums spies would have reported them, air photo interpreters would have detected them, and the Birkenau crematoriums would have been bombed. Instead we see two crematoriums visible from outside the camp designed to burn only a limited number of corpses per day with no smoke rising from chimneys or pits and no coal piles or fuel delivery systems.

The Treblinka farm and Belzec logging camp

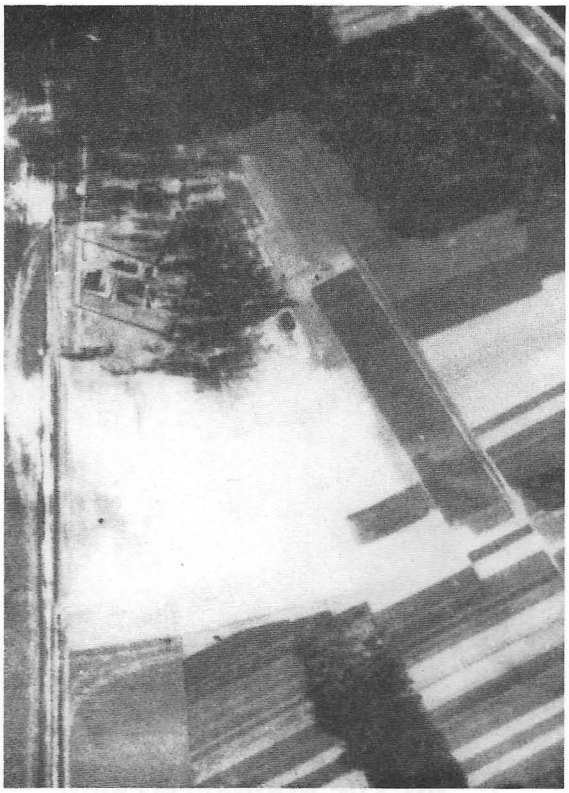
(5) The Treblinka farm

Summaries:

1. From 1940 to '44 the alleged camp was surrounded by farms, roads, and thousands of villagers who would have witnessed exterminations.

2. To bury the alleged 800,000 would have used an area 550 by 550 meters (1785 by 1785 feet), or an area 40 times larger than the described 90 by 70 meters (300 by 225 foot) gravesite area.

2. The '44 photos show no evidence of previous fences, railways, or more than five buildings.



Conclusions:

In May, 1944 the alleged Treblinka camp consisted of 5 buildings on open farmland surrounded by roads and villages in which nothing unnatural could have occurred without thousands of people including spies knowing about it. There is no soil disturbance from previous camp structures. Only 1/40th of the alleged amount of bodies could have been buried in the 90 by 70 meter mass graves area. The air photos reveal the alleged Treblinka murder camp did not exist.

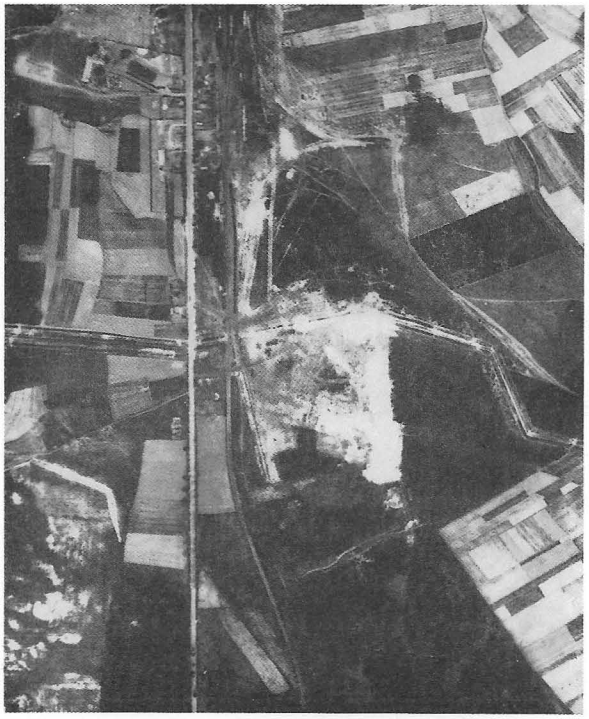
(6) The Belzec logging camp

Summaries:

1. From 1940 to '44 people in the valley had an unobstructed view of the hillside logging camp and would have witnessed any mass murders.

2. To bury the alleged 600,000 would have used an area 460 by 460 meters (1500 by 1500 feet) or 33 times larger than the 120 by 55 meters (390 by 180 feet) described mass grave area.

3. In 1944 two buildings were on the cleared area.



Conclusions:

The alleged Belzec camp was located on a hillside leading up to a ridge which had a thick stand of trees that were cut and removed between 1940 and May, '44 after which two buildings remained in one corner of the clearing. In the 1944 air photos there is no evidence of previous building foundations or mass cremations, and they therefore reveal the alleged Belzec murder camp did not exist.

The Sobibor logging camp and Majdanek detention camp

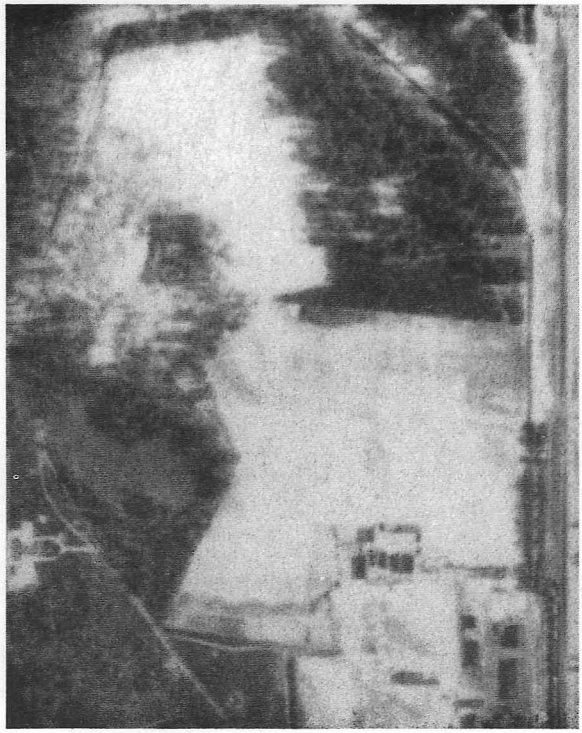
(7) The Sobibor sawmill

Summaries:

1. From 1940 to '44 the Sobibor train station area held a sawmill, tarworks, church, and other buildings.

2. An area alleged to have been the mass grave site is the small northern extension cleared of trees between 1940 and '44.

3. There is no evidence of ground disturbance caused by buildings, burials, a narrow gauge railway, or cremations on any of the cleared areas between '40 and '44.



Conclusions:

The alleged Sobibor camp was a railway station and sawmill where a small northern extension was cleared of trees between 1940 and '44; there is no evidence in the '44 photos of soil disturbance from building foundations, a 'small gauge' railroad line, fences, or mass cremations. The alleged Sobibor murder camp did not exist.

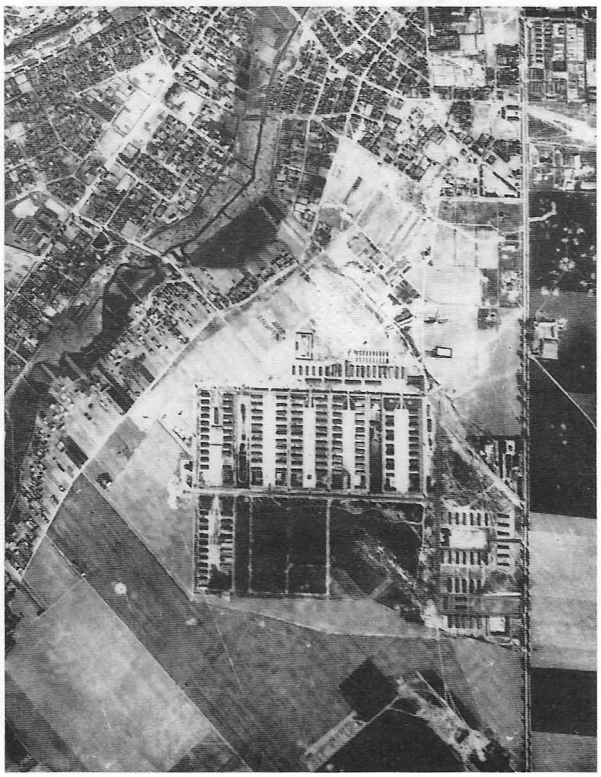
(8) The Majdanek camp

Summaries:

1. Majdanek detention camp was surrounded by main roads, churches, and hundreds of houses in the Lublin suburbs.

2. The alleged gas chamber was outside the camp fence and 200 meters (660 feet) across farmland from a main highway.

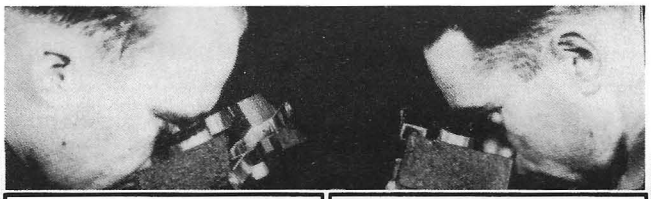
3. The alleged crematorium was outside the camp fence 300 meters (1,000 feet) across farmland from hundreds of houses, and may have been a garbage incinerator or small crematorium.

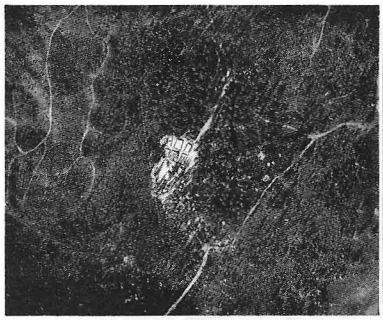


Conclusions:

Any unnatural sights or sounds which occurred outside the Majdanek camp fence at the alleged gas chamber or crematorium would have been detected by the thousands of townspeople and spies who lived around the camp in the Lublin suburbs.
Visible mass executions and cremations almost certainly did not occur at Majdanek.

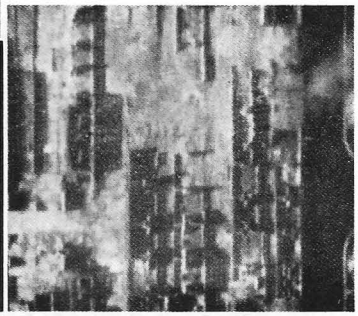
Final Conclusions

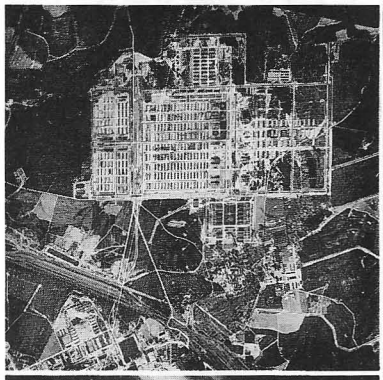




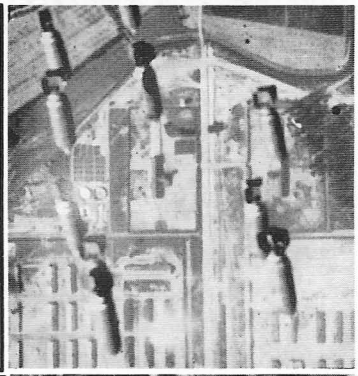
Katyn
No one witnessed the forest murders. The graves held 4,100 and measured 96 x 6 meters (310 x 20 ft.)

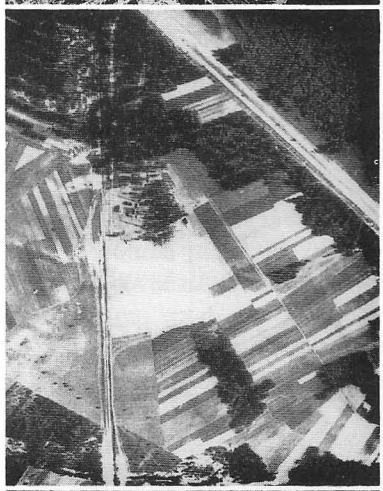
Hamburg
The mass graves for 40,000 bombing victims measured 520 x 16 meters (1685 x 52 feet)





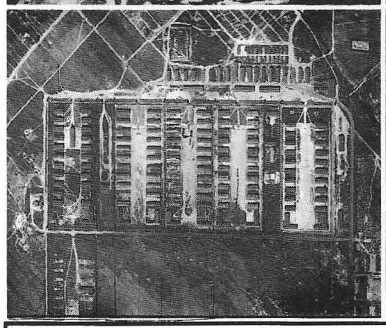
Auschwitz - Birkenau
There were *no* coal storage yards, fences, smoke from chimneys or pits, or other evidence of mass murder in the visible crematoriums after May, '44. If cremations were occurring spies would have *seen* them, air photo interpreters would have *verified* them, and planes would have *bombed* them.





Treblinka
There is *no* evidence any more than 5 buildings surrounded by farms and villages occurred at the alleged camp site. To bury 800,000 would have taken an area *40 times* larger than the alleged grave site.

Belzec
There is *no* evidence of the alleged camp but rather a visible hillside which was logged from 1940 to '44. To bury 600,000 would have taken an area *33 times* larger than the alleged grave site.



Majdanek
The alleged gas chambers and crematoriums were *visible* from hundreds of homes in the Lublin suburbs.

Sobibor
In 1944 there was *no* disturbance of soil from the alleged railway, buildings, or mass cremations at the alleged camp.

To conclude there is *no* air photo evidence mass murders and cremations occurred at or near the Birkenau crematoriums, which were visible from both inside and outside the camp, or the Auschwitz I or Majdanek detention camps. There is also *no* air photo evidence mass murders, burials, or cremations occurred at the alleged Treblinka camp, which does not appear to have had any more than five buildings, or at the Sobibor or Belzec logging camps. There is also *no* evidence of mass cremations at Babi Yar ravine.

References listed in alphabetical order

Aiming Point Report IV.D.4. *I. G. Farben, Oswiecim, Silesia (Synthetic Rubber).* January 21st, 1944. RG 243, Sec 4-1g, (141,142,163) NND 760124, National Archives, Washington, D.C. , January 21st, 1944.

Anders, General Wladyslaw, *The Crimes of Katyn, Facts and Documents*. Polish Cultural Foundation, London, England.1965

Arad, Yitzhak. *Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka: The Operation Reinhard Death Camps.* Indiana, University Press. 1987.

Bloch, Samuel. *Holocaust and Rebirth: Surviving Bergen Belsen.* Holocaust Library, N.Y. 1972.

British Air Ministry, *Evidence in Camera, Photographic Reconnaissance and Intelligence, 1939 to 1945.*London, England. March, 1945.

Caiden, Martin, *The Night Hamburg Died.* Ballantine Books, N.Y., U.S.A.

Central Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, *German Crimes in Poland.*1946, Tloczzono W. Drukarni SW, Warsasw, Poland. 1946.

Central Intelligence Agency, *The Holocaust Revisited: A Retrospective Analysis of the Auschwitz- Birkenau Extermination Complex.* Washington, D.C. Authors: Brugioni, D. and Poirier, Robert, 1979.

Donat, Alexander, editor. *The Death Camp Treblinka, A Documentary*. Holocaust Publications, Holocaust Library, New York, 1st Ed. 1979.

*Encyclopedia of the Holocaust,*Gutman, I., Published 1990.

Ehrenburg, Ilya, and Grossman, Vasily. *The Black Book, The Ruthless Murder of Jews by German-Fascist Invaders...in the Death Camps of Poland, 1941-1945.* Holocaust Library, New York. 1980.

Gilbert, M. *Auschwitz and the Allies*. New York, 1990.

Government of Poland. *Glownej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*. Printed in Poland, 1947

Grossman, Vasilii Semenovich. *The Treblinka Hell: Photographic Album of Martyrs, heroes, and Executioners.* by Aharoni, G. Tel Aviv. 1984.

Harrimen, Kathleen, *A Trip to Smolensk and the Katyn Forest, January 21-23, 1944.* a 9 page letter by Kathleen Harrimen, daughter of U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, Avril Harrimen. National Archives European War Department, No. 740.00116, Washington, D.C.

Interpretation Report No. D. 389. June 9th, 1944, *I. G. Farben Synthetic Rubber and Synthetic Oil Plant, Oswiecim (Auschwitz).* No. NND 760129, National Archives, Washington, D.C. June 9th, 1944.

Interpretation Report No: D.B. 217, September, 1944, Mediterranean Allied Photo Reconnaissance Wing, *Bombing Damage Report.* NND 760123, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Klarsfeld, Serge, Editor. *The Auschwitz Album: Lili Jacob's Album.* Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, 1980.

Korbonski, Stefan, *The Polish Underground State, 1939-1945*. Columbia University Press, 1978.

Lauck, John, *Katyn Killings: In the Record.* Kingston Press, 1974.

Leuchter, Fred, *The Leuchter Report, An Engineering Report on the Alleged Execution Gas Chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau, and Majdanek, Poland.* 1988 by Revisionist and Historical Video Tapes, David Clark, P. O. Box 726, Decatur, Alabama, 35602, U.S.A.

McClelland, Roswell, (War Refugee Board Employee), *A 14 page letter describing information aquired from two men who had supposedly escaped from Auschwitz.* The telegram was received on July 10th, 1944, by the Department of State and the War Refugee Board. *Reference.:* European Affairs Division, number 740.00116EW1939/7-644, National Archives, Wash., D.C.

Middlebrook, M., *The Battle of Hamburg,* McMillan Press, London, England.

Paul, Allen, *Katyn, The Untold Story of Stalin's Polish Massacre*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1989.

Pearlman, Moshe. *The Capture and Trial of Adolf Eichmann.* Simon and Schuster, New York. 1963.

Pressac, Jean-Claude, *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the gas chambers.* The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New, York, N.Y. 1963.

Sehn, Jan, LL. D. *Oswiecim-Brzezinka, (Auschwitz-Birkenau) Concentration Camp.* Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warszawa. 1961.

Sereny, Gitta. *Into That Darkness, based on interviews with Franz Stangl, Commandant of Treblinka.* First Vintage Books Edition, New York, N.Y. 1983.

Stanley, Col. Roy, *World War II Photo Intelligence.* 1980.

Air Photo Reference Numbers:

Reference numbers for copies of air photos aquired from the National Archives Air Photo Library, Washington, D.C.

Listing example:

5.3-4 RG 373 Can 1508, exp. 5

This refers to:

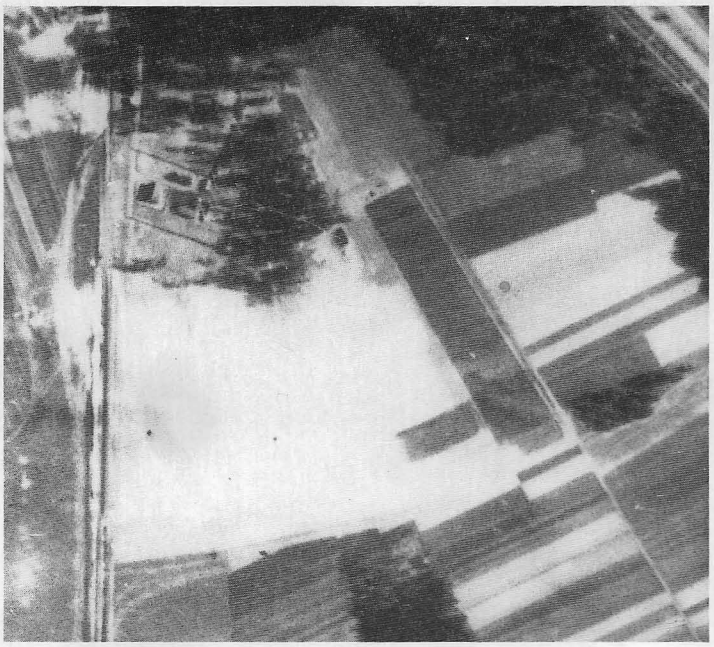
chapter 5.3, photograph 4, the negative roll number, and exposure number 5.

References that start with RG 373 are negative rolls exposed by the Americans, while those which start with GX are the prints exposed by the Germans from 1939 to '45 and now held at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

1-2	GX RL-751/15-Lublin
3-1	GX 1562-SG, exp. 105 & 106
3-2	GX 4682-SD, exp. 98 & 99
3-3	GX 1562-SG, exp. 104
3-4	GX 2169-SK, exp. 10
3-5	GX 1562-SG, exp. 105
3-6 & 8	GX 4344-SD, exp. 76
3-9, 10	GX 4344-SD, exp. 69
4-2	RG 373 Can E520, exp. 109
4-4	RG 373 Can 9849, exp. 3120
5.1-1	RG 373 Can C 1172, exp. 5022
5.1-2	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055 and Can D-1509, exp. 4028
5.2-5	RG 373 Can F 5361 ex 4036, 4039
5.2-6	RG 373 Can C 1172, exp. 4046
5.2-7	RG 373 Can C 1172, exp. 4046
5.2-8	RG 373 Can C 1172, exp. 4046
5.3-1,2	RG 373 Can F 5631, exp. 4029
5.3-3	RG 373 Can F 5631, exp. 4029
5.3-4	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3183
5.3-6	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3183
5.3-8	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3183
5.4-1	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.4-2	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.4-3	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V2
5.4-4, 5	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.4-6	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V2
5.4-7, 8	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.4-9	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.4-10	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3183
5.4-11	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3183
5.4-12	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.4-13	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.4-14	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.4-15	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.4-16	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.4-17	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V2
5.5-1	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 3VI
5.5-2	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 3VI
5.5-3	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3186
5.5-4	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp 3055
5.5-5	RG 373 Can F-5367, exp. 3186
5.6-1	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.6-5	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.6-6	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.6-7	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.6-8,9	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 3VI
5.6-11,	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.6-12,14	RG 373 Can B8413, exp. 6V2
5.8-1	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.8-3	GX 225 SK, exp. 138
5.8-4	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.8-5	RG 373 Can C 1172, exp. 5022
5.8-6	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.8-7	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V2
5.8-8	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 3VI
5.8-9	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.8-10	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3185
5.8-11	GX 4344 - SD, exp. 76
5.8-12	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.8-13	RG 373 Can D 1534, exp. 4023
5.8-14	GX 12337 - 188 SD, exp. 145
5.9-1	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.9-2	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V2
5.9-3	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.9-4	RG 373 Can C 1172, exp. 5022
5.9-5	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V2
5.9-6	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.10-1	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 3VI
5.10-2	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 3VI
5.10-3	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 4V5
5.10-4	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 6V3
5.10-6	RG 373 Can D 1534, exp. 4023
5.10-8	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
5.10-10	RG 373 Can F 5367, exp. 3183
5.10-11	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 4V5
5.10-12	RG 373 Can B 8413, exp. 3VI
6-1	GX 72 F-933 SK, exp. 139 and GX 120 SK, exp. 125
6-2 to 4	GX 120 F 932 SK, exp. 125
6-5	GX 12225 - SG, exp. 259
6-8	TU GX Misc. 937, exp. 22
6-9	GX 120 F 932 SK, exp. 125
6-10	GX 120 F 932 SK, exp. 125
6-11	GX 12225 SG, exp. 259
6-12	GX 72 F-933 SK, exp. 139
6-13	GX 12225 SG, exp. 257
6-14	GX 72 F-933 SK, exp. 139
6-15	GX 1946 SD, exp. 075
6-16	GX 120 F-932 SK, exp 125
6-17	GX 12373 SK, exp. 11
6-18	GX 4344, 4076 SD, exp. 76
6-19	GX 120 F-932 SK, exp. 125
7-1 & 2	TU GX 932 F7 SK, exp 089
7.3	GX 8084 - 44, exp 526
7.4	TU GX 932 F7 SK, exp. 089
7.5	GX 8095 33 SK, exp. 155
8-1	TU GX 938 14 SK, exp. 18
8-2	GX 19265, exp. 714
8-3	GX 191 F 910 SK, exp. 122
9-1	GX 12375 SD, exp. 68 & 69
9-2 & 4	GX 12195 SD, exp 241
9-5	GX 12375 SD, exp. 069
10-2	GX 3938 SG, exp. 104 & 105
10-3	GX 3938 SG, exp, 105
11-2	RG 373 Can D9849, exp. 3120
11-3	GX 4344 SD, exp. 076
11-4	RG 373 Can D 1508, exp. 3055
11-5	GX 120 F 932 SK, exp. 125
11-6	GX 8095 SK, exp. 155
11-7	GX 191 F-910 SK, exp. 122
11-8	TU GX 12302, exp. 104

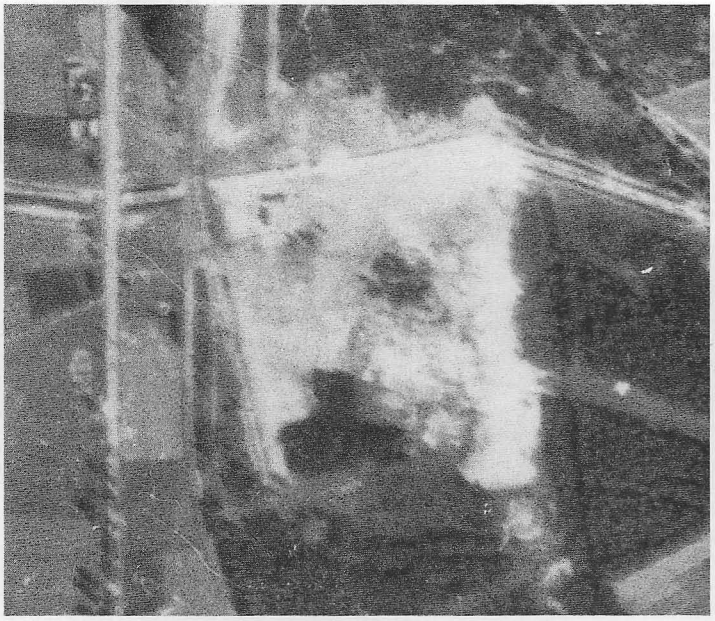
Index

Auschwitz I detention camp	22
Auschwitz Fighting Group	22
Babi Yar ravine	106, 108, 113
Belzec alleged murder camp	92, 97, 111, 113
Bergen Belsen camp	18, 19, 20, 109
Birkenau camp	22, 37, 49, 54, 55
Birkenau camp crematoriums	40, 56, 63-71, 110
Birkenau camp map	38
Birkenau and Katyn comparison	68
Birkenau - Soviet Red Army enters	66
Birkenau sports field	56, 57
'Black Raven' windowless trucks	9, 12
Bombing Birkenau and Auschwitz I	72 to 75
Bug River	79, 98
Camouflage against air photos	4
Chelm	104
Central Intelligence Agency	37, 47
Conclusions and final conclusions	109 to 113
Dnieper River	9, 12, 13
Dwory town	26
Elbe and Alster Rivers	6
Gniezdovo railway station	9, 12, 13
Gravel pit camp (Treblinka)	89, 79
Hamburg bombing	6-8, 109
Hamm and Hammersbrook districts	6
I. G. Farben industrial site location	23, 26
I. G. Farben gas plant and boilers	30, 31
I. G. Farben maps	28, 29
Kanada area (Auschwitz camp)	34
Katyn Forest (Goat's Wood section)	9, 12-16, 18, 110
Katyn and Birkenau comparison	68
Katyn and Treblinka comparison	91
Kiev, Russia	106, 107
Leuchter Report - 1988	61
Lublin city and suburbs	98, 99
Lysa Mountain	93, 94
Malkinia camp and town	79, 88
Mass graves comparison	21
Majdanek	102, 105, 112, 113
Medmenham, England	3
Monowitz work camp	22
Mosquito aircraft	3
Ohlsdorf cemetery, Hamburg	6, 8
Oswiecim town	22, 32, 33
Smolensk, Russia	9, 12, 17
Sobibor alleged murder camp	98, 101, 112
Sola River	23, 32, 33, 35
Stare Stawy village	32
Treblinka alleged camp	60, 78, 90, 111
Treblinka railway station	79
Treblinka and Katyn comparison	91
Vistula River Valley	23, 49
War Refugee Board 1944 telegram	6, 60, 76
Wolka Okranglik village	79, 80, 82, 83
Zykon B	40, 46

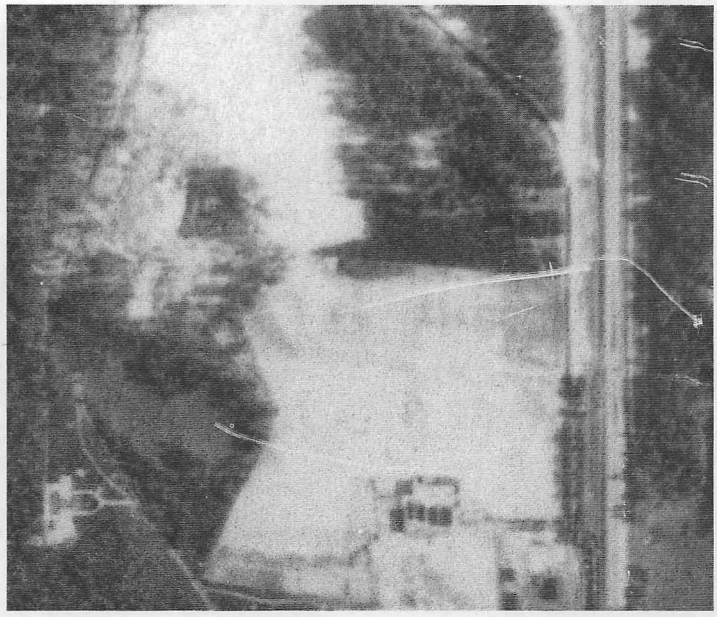


Treblinka

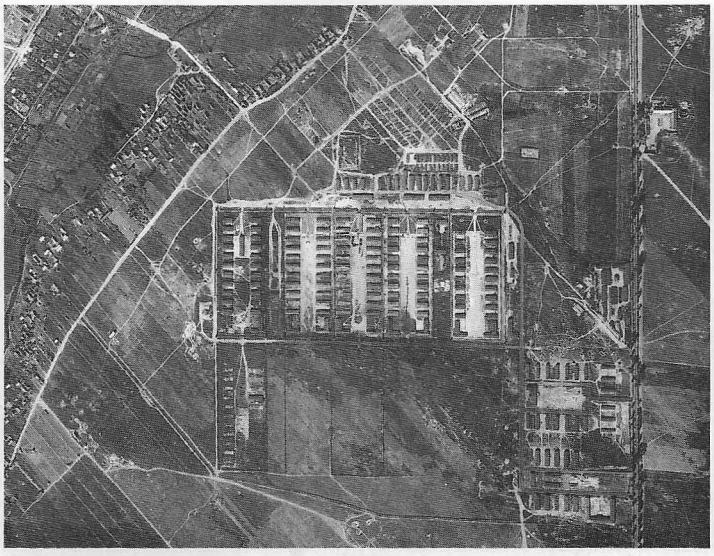
Katyn Forest



Belzec



Sobibor



Majdanek

Babi Yar

Front Cover: **Auschwitz - Birkenau** with enlargement of one of the two crematoriums